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# The Bombay Chronicle

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I B

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIX NO. 24— BOMBAY THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

# BRITISH PRESS FURIOUS WITH MAHATMAJI

## Battle Royal To-day In Assembly

—:0:—

### B. DAS TO URGE RELEASE OF PRISONERS & WITHDRAWAL OF ORDINANCES

*Government Suffer Another Setback: A Climbdown*

### MYSTERY ABOUT SUBHAS BOSE'S ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT

(From Our Correspondent).
NEW DELHI, Jan. 28.

Lobby talks to-day were very lively and almost the sole topic of discussion was the issue raised by Mr. Subash Bose's imprisonment.

SUBHA BOSE'S IMPRISONMENT

There was a general story abroad that Government of India had sent a cautionary telegram to all local Governments urging them to interfere as little as possible with Independence Day celebrations and that therefore Mr Subash Bose's arrest and dispersal of his party was apparently the deliberate Act of some local authority not in sympathy with Lord Irwin's peace policy At any rate the Bengal members led by Mr. S. C. Mitra have been busy planning the best way of asserting their point of view. The Viceroy has already been informed of their opinion and the Executive Council is likely to discuss the issue in Friday's meeting.

MR. BOSE'S RELEASE TO BE URGED

The question of the adjournment motion was discussed but later the idea was dropped.

Members and others are anxious to take occasion of to-morrow's constitutional debate on Mr. K. C. Roy's resolution to attack the Government policy and urge Mr. Subhas Bose's release. Already amendments have been tabled on the subject.

RELEASE ALL POLITICALS: WITHDRAW ALL ORDINANCES

Thus while Mr. Roy's resolution wants to initiate a debate on the Round Table Conference Mr. B. Das has tabled an amendment urging the release of all political prisoners and the withdrawal of all ordinances. Thus to-morrow a first-class debate is promised. Unfortunately there are few first-rate speakers on the opposition side and Mr. Rangachariar would be absent, so that his skilled assistance would also not be available. Mr. Shanmukham Chetty may consider it wise not to take a prominent part owing to the general tradition of the Deputy President keeping out of controversies as far as possible. Sir Abdur Rahim will speak, so also will Mr. Rajah for the depressed classes. Sir Harisingh Gour is preparing himself for the debate.

The Government spokesman will be Sir George Rainy.

RAINY SUPPLANTS CRERAR

There was considerable comment on this in the lobby because not only has Sir James Crear been deprived of his leadership but reforms questions which from the time of the Constitution of the Executive Council have been in charge of the Home Member will be answered in the House by Sir George Rainy.

POLICEMEN IN GALLLERIES

Another comment in the lobby to-day was that uniformed policemen are being now allowed to be on duty in public galleries thereby invading the sacred precincts of the chamber which Mr. Patel protested against by locking up the galleries and then successfully turning the police out. Members were planning out a common protest, because they fear that the new President is probably unaware of this raid on the established traditions of the House; but whether this protest will take shape remains to be seen.

RELEASE OF POLITICALS: OPPOSITION POSITION WEAK

Party whips were busy calculating the strength for to-morrow on Mr. Das' amendment for the release of political prisoners. Unfortunately there are too many absentees and the opposition leader himself had to leave Delhi.

The opposition's strength is, therefore, weak and Government's whips were busy canvassing so that Lord Irwin may not

(Continued on page 5)

## WHAT NATION EXPECTS FROM CONGRESS

—:o:—

### Peace With Political & Economic Freedom

JANAMDAS DOULATRAM ON "DOUBLE FREEDOM"

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, Jan. 28.

Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram, member of the first elected Congress Working Committee who was released on Monday night addressed a monster meeting last evening under the auspices of the Karachi Satyagraha Committee lately declared illegal. He left last night for Hyderabad (Sind) whence he will proceed immediately to meet Mahatma Gandhi.

Interviewed by your correspondent Sjt. Jairamdas stated "I have been reading with care what the "Times of India" gave us inside jail about discussions at the Round Table Conference, and I have also studied the declaration made by the Premier on behalf of the British Government, in view of the forthcoming meeting of the Working Committee it is naturally improper for me to express any opinion on the declaration. But while we should be at all times ready for peace and to consider any proposal for settlement with an open mind the nation expects the Congress to be careful that such a settlement does really give the country political and economic freedom. So while being prepared to terminate the struggle as soon as such freedom is assured, we should maintain our determination to carry on the fight vigorously and unflinchingly if the settlement, at any time offered, gives India neither political nor economic freedom. The British Government's declaration will have to be examined, although without a prejudiced mind, yet only in terms of this double freedom for which we have fought during the last ten months."

## SECURITY FROM "TARUN BHARAT"

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR MAHAL, Jan. 28.

Mr. Sovani, editor and publisher "Tarun Bharat" and manager "Marwari Press" was served to-day with a notice demanhding security of Rs. 1,000 from each under the Press Ordinance.

—:o:—

## FURY OF BRITISH PRESS WAXES

—:o:—

### "Gandhi Considers Himself Master Of Situation"

LONDON, January 28.

Mahatma Gandhi's reported statements are severely commented upon by newspapers.

The "Morning Post" says: that Mahatma Gandhi evidently thinks himself master of the situation since he has proclaimed that Civil Disobedience, Boycott, etc., must be continued, and that he would be content with nothing less than a substance of Independence.

The "News Chronicle" says were Mahatma Gandhi's demands granted the result would be to reduce to instant bankruptcy all Indian provinces and so cripple the Central Government's revenue that it would be practically impossible to carry on at all. Between Churchill who wants to govern India by force and Mahatma Gandhi who wants no government at all, those who are asking to be given responsibility for governing India in future may well feel themselves in a position alike between a mad hatter and a March hare.

The "Daily Mail" says that Gandhi has declared his intention to continue the campaign of Civil Disobedience. The result of releasing him has thus simply been to encourage lawlessness and to dishearten loyal native police who have to combat disorders he causes.—Reuter.

## "HOSTILITY TO BE TURNED INTO SURPRISED FRIENDLINESS"

—:o:—

### Mrs. Besant's Hope

MADRAS, Jan. 26.

Dr. Annie Besant, in the course of an interview said:

What they (Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Benn and Lord Irwin) have done may——God grant that it will change the sullen hostility of India into a surprised friendliness, which will be much increased in warmth by the release of the political prisoners. I have often justified India in her feeling of distrust of the fair words of England, "breaking to the heart the promise of the lips." Are we really at a turning-point in Anglo-Indian relations? If so, a war between Asia and Europe will cease to be nightmare which has haunted some of us for many years."

## HUNGER-STRIKER'S CONDITION CRITICAL

—:o:—

### Lucknow Ladies In "C" Class

A AND B PRISONERS' PROTEST

(From Our Correspondent.)
LUCKNOW, Jan. 28.

The placing of certain lady volunteers of Lucknow in C class has caused some trouble inside the womens ward of Lucknow Central jail where A. and B. Class lady prisoners of these provinces are concentrated. Of 26 prisoners in the ward only three are in C. class. The prisoners have formally intimated to jail authorities that unless their three co-workers in C class were given at least B class they would all prefer to be treated no better.

HUNGER STRIKER'S CONDITION CRITICAL.

An additional cause of grievance was the refusal of jail authorities to permit Mrs. Mitra to interview sent Krishna Devi an A class prisoner on the ground that Mrs Mittra while she was a prisoner herself was not amenable to jail discipline. In the men's ward of the Central Jail Sjt. Thakur Tikam Singh of the Bareilly Shooting Case is believed to be on hunger strike since 29 November. His condition is stated to be critical.

"A PROOF OF IRWIN'S SINCERITY

The Hon'ble Mr. G. A. Natesan said:—"The unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi and the members of the Working Committee of the Congress, and the graceful statement issued by His Excellency Lord Irwin is one more proof of Lord Irwin's earnest and sincere attempt to help India's constitutional advance and bring about peace in the country.—A. P.

## League Of Nations, A Universal Organisation

—:0:—

### "IT STANDS FOR PEACE & INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION"

—SIR ARTHUR SALTER

—:0:—

*World Co-operation Is Cure For Worldwide Depression*

### "INDIA'S CO-OPERATION WITH LEAGUE PRACTICAL IDEALISM"

"India and the League of Nations" was the subject of an interesting and informative lecture delivered Sir Arthur Salter, Director of the Economic and Finance Section of the League of Nations, under the auspices of the Bombay University, on Wednesday evening, at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall. Sir Arthur arrived in Bombay only on Wednesday from Calcutta, and spent a busy day conferring with Mr. G. Wiles, Finance Secretary, and other officials.

There was a large and distinguished gathering at the C. J. Hall to hear Sir Arthur which included Mr. G. Wiles, Mr. Justice Mirza, Mr. Justice Wadia, Sir M. Vishwesarayya, Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Prof. P. A. Wadia and others. Mr. Justice Mirza, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, presided.

Sir Arthur observed at the outset that India had much to get from the League of Nations, and also much to give to the League. He held that the development of India's Responsible Self-Government and the formation, for the first time, of a world organisation to prevent war and preserve peace and an instrument for the co-operation of the nations of the world, viz., the League of Nations, were the two important political developments of recent times; and there was nothing more interesting than these in the whole recorded history of the world.

WHAT LEAGUE STANDS FOR.

Sir Arthur further observed that the League had two objects in view. One was to prevent war and preserve peace in the world and the other was to act as an instrument of co-operation for the nations of the world. He then proceeded to describe what the League was and what it was not. He observed that the League was not a "Super State" nor did it impose its will on the nations except in respect of preventing war. The decisions of the majority in other matters, he said, were not binding on the minority.

A UNIVERSAL ORGANISATION.

The speaker then refuted the suggestion made by some critics that the League at Geneva was only a European organisation. He held that it was a universal organisation though it was a fact that two big powers, viz., U. S. A. and Russia, were not still its members. But there were non-European countries like South Africa, China and India. And that was a proof of the League's universal character.

Sir Arthur then described the multifarious activities of the League in the realm of Finance, Economics, Public Health, etc., and said it did not only aim at the achievement of its political objective, but interested itself in the study of subjects of general interest.

Coming to the all-absorbing question of the present economic depression throughout the world, Sir Arthur said that the League

(Continued On Page 7.)

## MOTILAL'S CONDITION UNCHANGED

—:o:—

### "Maintaining Strength And Cheerfulness"

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 28.

**The following bulletin was issued under the signatures of Sir Nilratan Sircar, Drs. Ansari, B. C. Roy, R. N. Banerji, and M. Atal:—**

**"Pandit Motilal Nehru is in the same condition as yesterday's, although he did not have a comfortable night. His temperature is normal, and he is maintaining his strength and cheerfulness."—A. P. Special.**

## WHAT MRS. GANDHI SAW IN BORSAD TALUKA

### Her Account Of Police Excesses

Shrimati Kasturba Gandhi has issued the following statement in connection with the allegations of police excesses in dispersing women processionists on the 'Stri Sitam Din' at Borsad on the 21st instant.

I visited on the 25th instant the sheds of the emigrants (Hijaratis) at Bodal, Davel, Raas, Bochasan and Dhundakuva, to see with my own eyes and get first-hand knowledge about the alleged police excesses regarding twelve women of Borsad. The sight of Dharasna stood before my eyes, when I saw my young 'daughters' of the Satyagraha Ashram, confined to bed at Bhadran and similar scenes regarding other men and women in the Borsad Taluka. From early morning till late at night, I saw hundreds of women during my visit. Wherever went, I saw marks of lathi blows on chest, back, head, waist and leg. I was shocked to hear the tales of atrocities narrated by these old women and men.

I was doubly grieved on hearing that police caned children pulled women by the hair, dealt fist blows on breasts of women, and uttered indecent abuses to women. The fact that there are such policemen in India, points out the black spot of our society.

This is the first occasion in my life, when I have seen such inhuman treatment meted out to ladies in Gujarat. Nowhere in India have I seen such brutalities perpetrated on women by the police.

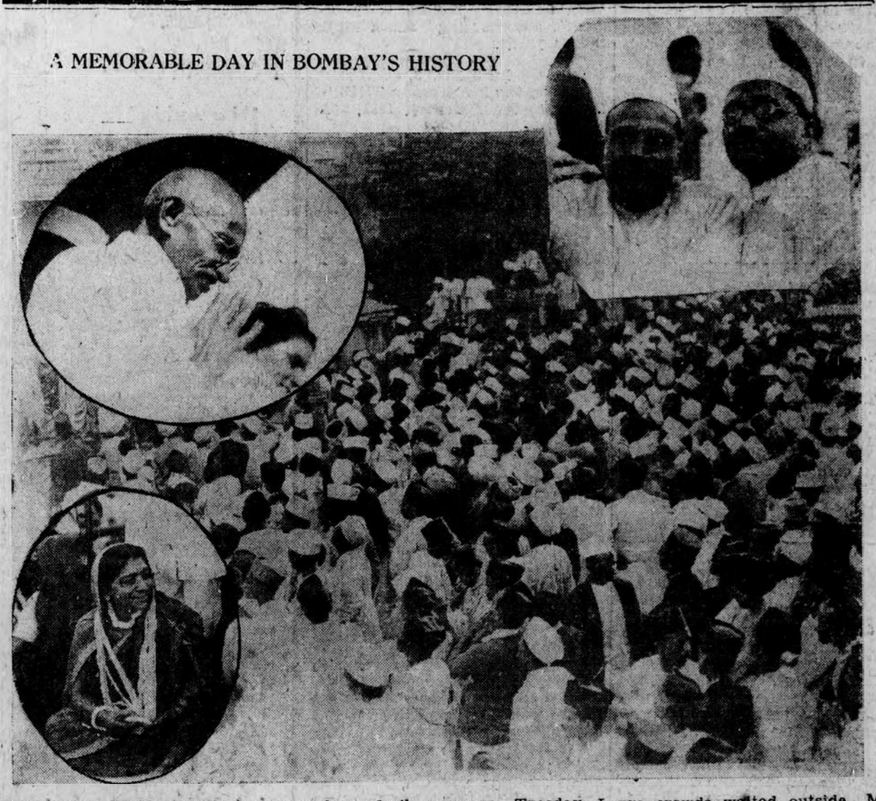
The women of the Borsad Taluka have not swerved an inch from their firm determination in spite of these police excesses. I have seen in them unbounded courage. Any moment, they are prepared to take out similar processions.

### Mr. R. Rao

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28.

Mr. Raghavendra Rao, now temporary member of the Executive Council of the Governor of the Central Provinces, has been appointed a permanent member of that Council vice Mr. S. B. Tambe, when the latter vacates office.—A. P.

A MEMORABLE DAY IN BOMBAY'S HISTORY



Laburnum Road. Gamdevi, was a place of pilgromage on Tuesday. Large crowds waited outside Mr. Rewashanker Jugjivan's residence to catch a glimpse of the Mahatma. Left inset (Top) Mahatma wishing the crowd from the balcony of his residence. (Bottom). A snap of Mrs. Naidu at the Azad Maidan (Right) Sjts. Jamnalal Bajaj and Jamnadas Mehta at Azad Maidan meeting.

## "HINDU-MUSLIM CONTROVERSY ENDS AT PESHAWAR"

—:0:—

### "Wrong To Jeopardise Swaraj Over Separate Electorates"

"THE DECLARATION IS DIPLOMATIC", SAYS SHEIK M. HUSAIN KIDWAI

(From Our Correspondent.)
LUCKNOW, Jan. 28.

Sheik Mushis Husain Kidwai of Gadia who has just returned from England interviewed says, "The Premier's declaration is vague and diplomatic and could be interpreted in more than one way If the British statesman were prepared to concede full responsibility to Indians no camouflage would do now.

WOULD NOT SATISFY INDIAN ASPIRATIONS.

They must go to Congress with that offer. The chief difficulty in his opinion was that no two parties in Britain were ready to yield to the extent that would satisfy real Indian aspirations which unfortunately were not represented at the Round Table Conference. It was wrong to think that Hindus and Muslims were irreconcilable. In fact, he himself had offered Mr. Jinnah to get his fifteen points accepted by the Congress provided the Muslims would go with Congress in demanding the full measure of responsibility in the Government of India. Hindu-Muslim controversy should have ended when Pandit Jawaharlal as Congress President gave a bank cheque to Muslims through their Peshawar brethren.

CONGRESS SHOULD TAKE UP CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

There was nothing in Muslim demands, which if accepted, could impede national progress and it would be wrong on the part of Hindus to jeopardise the early attainment of Swaraj over matters of detail such as separate electorates. In Mr. Kidwai's opinion the destructive work of Congress has achieved its object and the old superiority complex of the British with their self-assumed trusteeship of "incapable" Indians has been destroyed. The time was now ripe for Congress to take up constructive work.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## Situations Vacant.

WANTED—DISTRICT AGENTS and CANVASSERS to push the sale of Pure Indian Hand-Woven Cloth throughout India, the Bombay Presidency and Bombay City. Salary Rs. 75 per month and upwards. Apply: MONEY & CO., Readymoney Building, opposite the Fire Brigade, Byculla Bridge, Bombay 8.
A R4217

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Experienced L.C.P.S. or SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Idar Sarvajanik Dispensary. Apply personally with testimonials to Dr M. M. PARIKH, Jamnabai Mansion, near Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus, Bombay.
A R4218

WANTED—DYEING MASTER for a local mill. Parsee or Hindoo preferred. For cloth dyeing expert dyer. App'y Box No. 629 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4223

WANTED—An experience man for starting a Cloth Mill in Cawnpore. HAFIZ MOHAMED SIDDIQ, Bisati Bazar, Cawnpore.
A R4224

WANTED—GENERAL CLERK. Apply personally: SELF-IMPROVEMENT INSTITUTE, 327, Hornby Road, opposite Cook's Building, (4th Floor), BOMBAY.
A R4219

WANTED—Clerks, Overseers Engineers, Doctors, Law Graduates and Stenographers to Consult KAPOOR COMPANY, Employment Suppliers, Delhi.
A R4225

WANTED—LECTURER in Accountancy and Auditing. G.D.A. preferred. (Must have signed articles for three years). Apply stating terms, salary, binding etc. to Box No. 628. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2418

WANTED—TRAVELLING ORGANISERS to secure Retail orders for Swadeshi cloth. Pay Rs. 50 p.m. plus T.A. Cash security Rs. 100 essential. Apply with anna stamp M. S. MANMOHAN KUMAR, Mazagon, Bombay.
A R4168

## Houses & Flats To Let.

NASIK—Write Mr. Bulsara for Bungalows lately vacated, repaired fully, water garages compound, servants' quarters.
C R4222

CHEAP airy and well lighted double and single room in Cassum Mitha's new building near B. B. Ry., Lower Parel station Apply on premises.
C R4213

## For Sale.

FOR SALE—English INCUBATOR for 150. Eggs with bruder house working by kerosene oil and Electric. For sale, set of Cushion sofa and Chairs. Apply P. B. MEHTA, No. 60, Medow Street.
T R4220A.

FOR SALE One REMINGTON DUPLICATOR MACHINE BRAND NEW. Apply MADHAVSHAW PRINTER & Co. Opp. Clock Tower Fort Bombay.
N R4221

## Loans

WANTED—Enquiries for sale or purchase of Properties. Also for Loans on shares, Debentures, Jewellery, stock of Cloth or Cotton, etc., for any amounts at moderate interest. Apply P. B. MEHTA, No. 60, Medow Street.
L R4220

## Books & Stamps.

STAMPS Natives (100) Rs. 3, Ascension, Brunei, Batoum, Bukanaland, Cork, Cyprus, Dominica each set five Re. 1 Bible Stamps size, Zenana Soap for removing hairs. PONCHAJI, Wimbridge, Grant Road.
L 4150

## Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipts No 20672 for 15 Ordinary shares Nos 342700 to 342704 and 219204 to 219213, and No. 20973 for 10 Ordinary shares Nos. 79011 to 79015 and 193599 to 193603, in the respective names of Ben Dhabhali Thakorbhai and Bai Tara Thakorbhai Mulchand are LOST, or MISLAID Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise duplicate Temporary Receipts will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 28th January, 1931.

[redacted] 2423

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this THURSDAY morning, the 29th instant, at 11 a.m. (S. T.).

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 29th January, 1931.
2424

DELHI JOINT WATER BOARD.

## NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED and will be received by the undersigned upto 12 noon on SATURDAY, the 7th February, 1931, for the supply of Chemicals, Machinery Oil and Cotton Waste for use at Water Works during one year from 1st April, 1931 to 31st March, 1932. Tender forms can be had on application on payment of Re. One for Chemicals, and Re. One for Oils and Cotton Waste.

CHEMICALS.

Approximate quantity and Particulars:—
12,000 lbs. Chlorine Gas.
40 Cwts Perchlorone or Bleaching Powder.
144 Tons Alumina Ferric.

OILS.

1,500 Gallons Castor Oil.
400 Gallons Crank Case Oil.
1,600 Gallons Cylinder Oil.
440 Gallons Kerosene Oil.
1,500 Gallons Spindle Oil.
60 Cwts Cotton Waste No 1

ROHAN LAL, B.B., P.C.S.
Secretary, Delhi Joint Water Board.
2421.

## Legal Notices.

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

WHEREAS the joint liquidators of the abovenamed Company have from time to time declared first Interim Return of Capital of Rs. 2 per share, second Interim Return of Capital of annas 10 per share, and final Return of Capital of annas two per share.

And whereas some of the contributories of the Company have failed to claim payment of one or more of the above returns.

Now in pursuance of the Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Rangnekar on FRIDAY, the 9th January, 1931, in that behalf, Notice is hereby given that contributories, who have failed to apply for or receive payment of any one or more of the returns, are hereby called upon to apply to the undersigned at their address hereinbelow mentioned, and to receive and take away the same within one month from the date hereof, and they are hereby given further notice that in the event of their failure so to do, the amount of the returns so unclaimed, will be disposed of and paid to the Accountant-General, High Court, Bombay, as directed by the said Order.

Dated this 29th day of January, 1931.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN
Attorneys for the Liquidators.
13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
2422

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2023 of 1930.

IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA, a Company, constituted under the Royal Charter in England and carrying on business at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

(1) EBRAHIM ABDULLA ALFAZAL, a firm, carrying on business at 204, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, (2) MAHOMED ABDUL REHMAN ALFAZAL, (3) EBRAHIM ABDUL REHMAN ALFAZAL and (4) ABDULLA EBRAHIM ALFAZAL, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, the partners in the 1st Defendant firm, carrying on business at Hornby Road within the Fort of Bombay Defendants.

To,

[redacted]

Ebrahim Abdulla Alfazal,
Mahomed Abdulla Rehman Alfazal.
Ebrahim Abdul Rehman Alfazal and
Abdulla Ebrahim Alfazal.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have instituted a suit in this Hon'ble Court against you under Order XXXVII Rule 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure for Rs. 2,00,000/- for principal and Rs. 6,772-9-7 for interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent and for further interest on Rs. 2 Lacs from 21st September, 1930, till judgment in respect of the two instalments due and payable on account of the Loan account as mentioned in the plaint, costs and interest on Judgment.

AND ALSO TAKE NOTICE that unless you apply to this Hon'ble Court within 10 days from the date hereof for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave, if granted.

AND ALSO TAKE NOTICE that in default of your doing so the Plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a decree for the sum of Rs. 206772-9-7 and interest and Rs. 200/- for costs.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1931.

CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
2425

## Auction Sales.

MESSRS. VORA & CO

AUCTIONEER.
62, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 22064.

AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY, the 1st inst. at 10-30 A. M. (S. T.) of very valuable teak and Blackwood Dining, Drawing and Bed-room Furnitures, Chesterfield Suits, Persian Carpet, Gramophones, Singer Sewing Machine, Silver Show Cases, Cabinets, Glass and Plated-ware, etc., at DADAR, Vincent Road, opp. Kohinoor Mill, next to Post Office.

Property of Mrs. B. W. Green and others.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

VORA & CO.

## Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY SET WITH DIAMONDS, PEARLS AND RUBIES.

By Order of Sorabji Framji Banaji, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1592, of 1929 (Sorabji F. Banaji and Others vs. Hormusji S. Dubash and another) and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Homi Dhanjishaw Bharucha, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 2nd February, 1931, at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Gold rings set with Diamonds, rubies and opals, sari-pins and bangles set with stones and pearls, gold bangles, watches and coin, ruby and pearl pendants and bracelets diamond, ruby and pearl necklaces, diamond and pearl spray, jewellery box, etc.

For further particulars, please apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the said Receiver (95, Esplanade Road, Fort), or to the undersigned.

Sale of the BABULA TANK ROAD PROPERTY will take place TO-DAY, at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT BABULA TANK ROAD, DHABOO STREET, HAINES ROAD, JUNCTION OF GRANT ROAD AND SUKHLAJI STREET, BANIAN ROAD AND MAHIM BAZAAR ROAD.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 1001 OF 1911.

Bai Aishabai ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

Noormahomed Begmahomed and others ..... Defendants.

SUIT NO. 1035 OF 1915
and
SUIT NO. 263 OF 1916.

Bai Yemnabai, widow, and others ..... Plaintiffs

Versus

Noormahomed Begmahomed and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Noormahomed Begmahomed, Mr. Abubuker Abdul Reman and Bai Yemnabai, widow of Mr. Esmail Begmahomed, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable properties or lots at the respective places and on the day and at the time mentioned against each lot.

LOT NO. 1.

Sale on the Premises THIS DAY (Thursday), the 29th January, 1931 at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.):—
Pension and Tax Land with dwelling house at Babula Tank Road, admeasuring about 1,419 square yards.

LOT NO. 2.

Sale on the Premises on MONDAY, the 2nd February, 1931, at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.):—
Quit and ground rent tenure land with dwelling house at Dhaboo Street, admeasuring about 156.69 square yards.

LOT NO. 3.

Sale on the Premises on THURSDAY, the 5th February, 1931, at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.):—
Foras tenure land with dwelling house at Haines Road, admeasuring about 317 square yards.

LOT NO. 4.

Sale on the Premises on MONDAY, the 9th February, 1931, at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.):—
Foras tenure land with dwelling house at the Junction of Grant Road and Sukhlaji Street, admeasuring about 1579-1/3 square yards but according to Cadastral Survey 1,462 square yards.

LOT NO. 5.

Sale on the Premises on THURSDAY, the 12th February, 1931, at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.):—
Sanadi land with dwelling house at Banian Road, admeasuring about 227 square yards, but according to Cadastral Survey 171.03 square yards.

LOT NO. 6.

Sale on the Premises on MONDAY, the 16th February, 1931, at 4-30 P. M. ((S. T.):—
Pension and Tax tenure land with dwelling house at Mahim Bazaar Road, admeasuring about 2279 square yards, but according to Cadastral Survey 2,243 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Dallas and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs in the above Suit Nos. 1035 of 1915 and 263 of 1916, at Meadows Street, or to Messrs. LITTLE and CO., Attorneys for the Defendants 1 and 2 in the said suits at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

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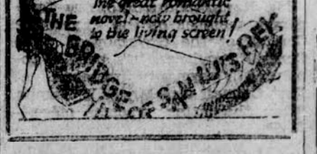


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## AFGHAN PRINCE THREATENS TO HUNGERSTRIKE

### Sardar Umar Khan's Letter To Collector

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 24.

It is reported that the question of the payment of an allowance to the family of Sardar Muhammad Umar Khan, an Afghan prince on parole, who has been in the European Lock-up, Allahabad, for over two months now, on account of his refusal to comply with the district magistrate's order regarding reporting himself personally daily to a magistrate, is giving rise to some complications.

Sardar Muhammad Umar Khan has, it is reported, addressed a letter on the subject from the lockup, to Mr. Bomford, collector of Allahabad, in the course of which he says:—

'It is about two months and some days since I have been confined here. During this period not a single shell has been paid to my wife with the result that not only she, being in the family way, along with her two children, but my mother, brother and those who wholly depend upon me have been left starving. Moreover in this auspicious month of Ramzan ('fast' month) commencing since yesterday (Jan. 21) even the poorest Muslim makes some special arrangements about his food, etc. It greatly grieves me to find my family in an utterly hopeless condition and I think it mean to feed myself upon when my family is exposed to starvation and uncalled for sufferings on my account. What further pricks my conscience is to feed myself—and feed at the expense of my brother who gets the meagre allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem, which is quite insufficient to meet his own requirements. It was with great difficulty that I induced him to submit the bill for my messing charges when he was asked through sergeant. When the amount was paid to him, he, feeling the starvation of my family, made over the same to my wife who sent it to me. I have been again and again imploring him to accept it but failed. I do not want that I should add to his burden with his already indebted purse any more.

'These circumstances have, despite my mental struggles, rendered it very difficult to shape my course right and my power of forbearance has failed me, for on one side I find my family starving and on the other myself sucking the blood of my sick and poverty-stricken brother. Only a true husband, a loving father, an affectionate brother and a devoted son can realize my brooding state.

"Thus having no other recourse, I am compelled to abstain from taking the food supplied by my brother and shall continue it until justice is done to my family members".

It is stated that on Thursday last, when Sardar Umar sent his letter to the collector, he broke his fast, which he is observing on account of Ramzan, only with a little salad.

Khan Sahib Rehman Baksh Qadri, personal assistant to the collector, saw Sardar Umar Khan in the lock-up yesterday and today. It is reported that during the interview with Mr. Qadri Sardar Md. Umar Khan threatened a hunger-strike if food was supplied to him out of his allowance money without making adequate provision for his wife.

Mr. Qadri suggested, to Sardar Umar Khan, it is understood, to wait at least for ten days more for the orders of the Government on the representation made by his brother.

The trouble regarding the allowance has arisen on this occasion of Sardar Muhammad Umar's detention in the lock-up, on account of the decision of the Government or the local authorities to deduct the cost of his maintenance in the lock-up from his allowance of Rs. 250 a month and pay the balance to his wife, although on previous such occasions or even when Sardar Muhammad Umar khan had escaped from British India, full amount of his allowance was paid to his wife.

Even the balance of the allowance that might have been left after paying Sardar Umar's lock-up charges, has not been paid to his wife as Sardar Umar had declared his intention of not accepting anything on account of allowance when he learnt that his lock-up expenses would be deducted from the allowance money.

Sardar Muhammad Umar Khan's family is living with Sardar Umar's own brother Sardar Sarwar Khan and his mother and Sardar Sarwar Khan, feeling that the amounts of allowances of his mother and himself were not sufficient for their own wants, sent a letter last month to the collector suggesting that either the whole of the amount of allowance of Sardar Umar, should be paid to his wife or a separate allowance should be fixed for her, but no reply has yet been received to his representation, although he is given to understand that it has been forwarded to the higher authorities.

It is believed that Sardar Muhammad Umar Khan and other Afghan princes on parole in British India are detained under the Bengal State Prisoners' Regulation, III of 1818 and it is not known why no provision has yet been made for the maintenance of Sardar Muhammad Umar Khan's family, although sec. I of the Regulation provides that 'due attention be paid to the health of every State prisoner confined under this Regulation and that suitable provision be made for his support according to his rank in life and to his own wants and those of his family'. The allowance of Rs. 250 which was paid to Sardar Muhammad Umar Khan was fixed when he was a bachelor.

As the lock-up food did not suit Sardar Muhammad Umar Khan, arrangements for his food were made with his brother Sardar Abdul Rashid Khan, who on being paid by the collector a sum of about Rs. 107 on that account handed over the money to Sardar Umar's wife, who sent the money to her husband in the lock-up for his instructions, and the Sardar has handed over the amount to the sergeant in charge of the lock-up for being returned to the collector.

## LABOUR'S TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN REVIEWED.

### Great Results Achieved.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 20.

The Labour Union, Ahmedabad, has been carrying on temperance work, on a small scale, and in selected localities, since its establishment a decade ago. In its present form, the campaign has been taken in hand from the 12th of March 1930.

For the purpose of diffusing information regarding the harm resulting from the drink habit and of cultivating a healthy public opinion meetings were held in different localities, and thousands of leaflets and bulletins were distributed.

This was followed up by intensive street to street propaganda, allied by singing parties and processions, house to house visits and pledges administered to individuals.

Caste organisations have been enlisted on the side of prohibition. Various committees castes and sub-castes met one another and resolved to give up the use of liquor totally, and executed written undertakings to this effect through their Patels.

To maintain touch with those who have taken pledges the following line of action has been adapted:—

LINE OF ACTION.

(i) Each street or chawl is to have a committee (Punch) headed by a Pratinithi charged with the duty of keeping in touch with the residents and communicating to the Labour Union, information bearing on the observance of the pledges. This work is pro[illegible]ing.

(ii) Information re: those visit liquor shops is being ob[illegible]ed by:—

(a) Keeping up continued observation in the vicinity of the liquor shops, to reord name, place of residence, etc., of the visitors.

(b) Following up, in case of those about whom information cannot be otherwise obtained, to ascertain their names, places of residence, etc.

Information thus obtained is made use of:—

1. In case of those found breaking pledges already taken by establishing more intimate touch and arranging for more intimate work among them.

2. In case of those who belong to sections not so far affected by the campaign, to start spade work in those communities.

(i) General propaganda work is being continued to keep the idea of abstinence to the fore. The newly created group or organization (punch) etc., is being taken advantage of for making the pledges effective. Bhajan Mandali (singing Parties) are being formed to aid the group work in each social unit.

DRINK SUBSTITUTES.

(ii) Arrangements have been made recently for the supply of sherbat and chhas (liquids) in the localities occupied by the working classes, and in the neighbourhood of liquor shops. Efforts are being made to place group life on a higher plane, and to imbue the people with a deeper sense of self respect and dignity and a strong desire for improvement.

GREAT REDUCTION IN LIQUOR SALES.

Observation work at the liquor [illegible]ps was started on the 8th of [illegible]il. It was discovered that by [illegible] date, the sale of liquor in the city had already fallen by more than half. Since then the sale has been declining progressively. A fortnight ago, it had come down to a fifth of the normal daily average, i.e. not more than 50 gallons, instead of about 241 gallons. There is evidence of a considerable further reduction in the sales.

A complete record of the number of people purchasing liquor is being maintained. A distinct and growing fall is noticeable.

## *JUNGLE WAR IN BURMA.*

—:o:—

The outbreak of jungle warfare in Burma will bring memories to leaders who now sit among the past-masters of the grizzled draft of times gone by.

For some seven years after the annexation of upper Burma in 1885 a very large portion of the Army, both British and Indian, was kept occupied clearing out of the jungles the vast body of dacoits.

"Who shot at the strong and clashed at the weak,
From the Salwaen scrub to the Chindwin teak."

and very wearying and sometimes exciting work it was. Its story lives for ever in "The Ballad of Boh Da Thone" and the "Grave of the Hundred Head" that Rudyard Kipling has sung for us writes Lt.-Gen. Sir George McMunn in the "Daily Telegraph".)

But the dacoit, the armed Burman who haunted the jungles and bullied his own folk more than the British, was composed largely of the disbanded soldiery of Thebaw's army, whom the folly of the Chief Political Officer allowed to go to their homes with their arms.

DISCONTENTED RICE GROWERS.

But on this occasion the trouble in the jungle is rather pitiful. The immediate cause is not the frolicking of discharged soldiery living on the countryside, but springs from cultivators with a grievance—a grievance against the economics of the world, from which high and low, rich and poor, are suffering. The Burman largely lives by growing a high quality of rice, which the world prizes, and now for a while the bottom has fallen out of the market.

The whole story of the world's rice has a romance of its own. People who grow rice will not eat their own rice. Western India exports to Africa and imports from Burma, and so forth, but that is another story, save that it all contributes to the "mess-up" which is repercussing on Burma. Improved rice culture in Western India, allied with agricultural research, may some day make people like their own rice.

"Another trouble is the price of silver, the demonetisation by France of her colonies all over the world, which has driven silver to dirt prices.

The rice fields of Burma lie among hills, gentle forest-clad slopes, changing soon to high, thickly-covered hill sides. Winding at their feet lie the green knots, the pretty bamboo villages, and the pagodas with "the tinkly temple bells". But the hills soon grow high and the forest dense. Immense forests of bamboo penetrated only by footpaths are to be met with, and soon the bamboo gives way to great trees, teak and peduk and the like, with thick thorny undergrowth.

Within the hills are often more open irrigated spaces and terraced fields, reached by marches over foot-paths that wind and burrow and rise and fall. Progress and increasing population have removed the jungle in many places, but in many more it is thick as ever it was. A body of dacoits may establish themselves in some centre far in the jungle, or may move about, robbing and murdering, and torturing if hidden money be not forthcoming. In repressing these bands large forces are not required. A hundred to 250 men is the usual size of a jungle column. Activity and mobility are what is needed—acumen and enterprise.

Artillery is of little use, except it is of the trench variety. In the old bush-whacking days, those mountain batteries with the small 7[illegible] rified muzzle-loading gun of 200lb., which had also the property of being a 12pr. howitzer on occasion, were the more useful. This little piece of the gun alone meighed but 200lb., could be man-handled round a corner, and used to breach a stockade at fifty yards range.

As night a column will rarely find place to camp. It must doss in the jungle path, facing outwards right and left, cutting room for its booths, which the Gurkha has taught them to make of bamboos, facing outwards so that a man can fire from where he sleeps. It is all simple enough so long as common-sense rules.

The Burman, and especially the Kachins, the hill-men of the Chinese border, were clever at the use of panjies—trimmed spikes of split bamboo, hardened in the fire—of which a man would carry a bundle and stick them in a foothpath or a ford. They will go through the sole of a boot, and block a path handsomely. Sometimes the Burman likes to dig a pit across a path, covering it with branches and earth, and to set the friendly pangi at bottom.

The trouble which is now in progress is not a patch on that which sedition aroused eight years ago in the Moplah country of Southern India. There wilful, calculated treason brought agrarian trouble to rebellion, and their neighbours and many Indians were cruelly massacred by their neighbours, and many soldiers lost their lives for no good purpose.

## APPEAL TO MANUFACTURERS IN INDIA.

Mr. R. W. Pathare, in the issue of an appeal to Indian manufacturers says:—

Opportunity comes but once in the life time. You are given a golden opportunity to improve your trade, your future, and to serve your mother country at your best. India is desirous to know what she manufactures, and that desire is getting stronger and stronger day by day. It is absolutely necessary for the Indian manufacturers, to be nicely exhibited in the Indian market. And we are going to put you all together in everybody's hand.

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We will be thanful to you if you will kindly give us the names of the manufacturers you know with their addresses. This will serve our purpose of making the Directory an up-to-date one. For further information please write or see the undersigned between the hours 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. at 3, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, 4.

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# Jinnah—The Optimist

## "YOU ARE GIVING INDIA DOMINION STATUS", HE INSISTS

The following extracts of two important speeches—one by Mr. Jinnah and the other by Sir B. N. Mitra, at the Federal Structure Sub-Committee,—are taken from the "Manchester Guardian."

"I am under no misgivings that you are giving India Dominion Status, that you are giving her a completely responsible Government," said Mr. Jinnah.

Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra in dealing with Lord Reading's reservations in regard to the transfer of Finance, deprecated loading the new constitution with a dead-weight of safeguards, and urged that confidence could safely be reposed in the financial caution of the Indian Legislature and in the well-proved efficiency and honour of the Government of India's highly organised Finance Department, which has long been staffed almost exclusively by Indians. Indeed he might fairly have strengthened his argument by pointing out that the Hindu financier's reputation for ability, caution and professional honour has throughout history stood very high.

MR. JINNAH'S SPEECH.

Mr. Jinnah made another eloquent contribution to the oratory of the Conference at a meeting of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee.

"I can understand Lord Reading feeling that he made a great concession and that he had moved forward tremendously," said Mr. Jinnah. "But Lord Reading has only come to the conclusion which we arrived at a long time ago—namely, that it is impossible not to grant responsibility in the Central Government. It is commonly said in England, 'We must either rule India or get out.' Let me tell you that you can neither rule India nor get out. You cannot get out; you cannot go away."

After weeks of discussion, proceeded Mr. Jinnah, he had hoped to hear something different even from Sir Samuel Hoare. He agreed that it was not possible to hand over defence from Great Britain to India, and it was also true that there were many practical difficulties in regard to setting up the Federation. Sir Samuel Hoare said he would not take up a non possumus attitude, but a non-committal one. Sir Samuel was non-committal even with regard to non possumus, and that was the only contribution he could make to the sub-committee.

If they were going to wait until a willing India presented an agreed scheme for the future of India then he (Mr. Jinnah) had no place at the Conference. No man in India was at present in a position to enter into a contract which would result in an agreed scheme on behalf of the people of India. India had extremists as well as Great Britain. Delegates had attended the Conference, notwithstanding the opposition of a very powerful section in India who had lost faith in the British Declaration and British policy and who stood for complete independence. Another section in India wanted real Dominion Status straightway.

BRITISH OPPORTUNITY.

"I say that it will indicate an utter bankruptcy of British statesmanship if you do not meet the situation before we leave. I am under no misgivings that you are giving India Dominion Status, that you are giving her a completely responsible Government.

"The question is this: Is your decision as to the measures, the amount, or the degree of responsibility going to be one which will command the support of a large body of the intelligentsia of India or of politically minded India? That is your sanction. No man can give you any other sanction. I say to you my humble advice is this: There is one solid strong body which stands for complete independence. There is another solid body which stands for complete Dominion Status. Are you going to agree to that degree, that measure of responsibility which will win over to our decisions a large bulk of those two great bodies of politically minded people so that they will say, 'Now we have something that is worth something, something substantial to work for.' When you come to that decision then you will get support."

Mr. Jinnah added that the strongest supporters of the Indian National Congress were not reckless men or irresponsible men. They had among them the stable, solid element of the commercial classes.

Dealing with the question of finance he said he did not believe there was any responsible Indian, who would fail to see that the finances of his country must be stable.

## RUSSIA'S EFFORT TO DO WITHOUT HOME COOKING.

### Soviet Banishes Kitchen Drudgery For Women.

—:o:—

In Soviet Russia "kitchen factories"—that is, kitchens run on a factory scale—are expected within five years to render home cooking obsolete. They will at least destroy the power of the notorious "primus," the one-burner oil stove which has furnished material for unending ridicule on the part of Soviet and foreign critics.

To American housewives with their roomy, modern kitchens, socialized cooking may not seem very desirable, although American families "eat out" much more than formerly.

But in Russia's crowded cities whole families live in one or two rooms where they prepare their meals, or several families use one community kitchen. If a dozen families occupy one flat, then a dozen one-burner kerosene stoves stand on the rarely-used brick oven in the community kitchen. Housewives and maids prepare the family meals while the vicious little stoves sputter and smoke; if it is a more modern kitchen, they stand in line waiting for places on the four-burner gas range. Perhaps each of the women has already stood in other long lines for hours that day in order to buy the products necessary for the meal.

Life in Moscow is just one line—or queue—after another—queues to board a street car, and to buy galoshes, butter and vodka, and queues at the registry office to get married and divorced. I have noticed that a contented expression settles down on the face of a Muscovite when he takes his place in line, as if to say: "Well, here I am, waiting along with the rest: I don't need to worry—my turn will come some time!"

Nothing will have a more practical effect in dissolving queues than public dining rooms, since they will eliminate the necessity of individual marketing.

The makeshift of communal life to be found in the usual community kitchen has been created not so much as a matter of principle as by the lack of housing space and equipment; there is the same grim necessity, perhaps, behind the avowed principle of sex equality and economic independence for women writes Ruth Kennell.

Women are needed to help carry out the rapid industrialization of the country, and leaders say that women cannot do justice to their "social work" if they have the double burden at home. Hence the government has from the first been bending its efforts toward the abolition of private cooking and housekeeping, by opening public dining rooms for workers and day nurseries for their children. And the latest and most scientific result is the kitchen factory.

The People's Commissariat of Food, known cryptically as "Narpeet," has an important role to play in the execution of the stupendous Five-Year Plan by which the Soviet government hopes to industrialize Russia by 1934. "Narpeet" has for this purpose a budget of one billion 700 million roubles—almost a billion dollars. At the end of the five-year period, "Narpeet" is pledged to feed daily 75 per cent of the workers and 50 per cent of their families in public eating places, preparing a total of fifty million meals a day!

These ambitious builders of a new society admit that the greatest drawback to the carrying out of their programme, next to the shortage of food, is the shortage of trained cooks; they have only 6000 at present. But schools have already been opened to train "culinary engineers."

Directors of kitchen factories are the instructors. The sum allotted to the training of cooks is quoted at 20,000,000 roubles, and already more than 20,000 persons are enrolled in the schools of "Narpeet."

In order to prepare good soup for our dining rooms," declared one instructor, "it is necessary to be active in our social life. A cook who is indifferent to our construction programme can never feed the workers well."

So now everywhere are labour union schools for training cooks, all no doubt first examined for their "political reliability," and their sympathy for and participation in the new life. To-day, giant kitchen factories are springing up all over the vast Soviet land.

In far-away mountain villages, in the agricultural collective, and in every city—in Odessa, in Kiev, in Nizhni Novgorod on the Volga, in Novo Sibirsk, capital of Siberia; and in Minsk a factory producing 24,000 meals a day.

Perhaps in the new scientific kitchens men and women will take pride in being cooks, a profession regarded as somewhat menial, slavish and poorly paid. I recall that in our industrial colony Kuzbas in Siberia, our most difficult labour problem was providing cooks for the community kitchen; one after another they would desert the kitchen and go to work in the mines, preferring to dig coal rather than drudge in the kitchen.

In "Crime and Punishment" Dostoevsky quotes one of his characters as advancing a clever argument in a debate on Socialism. "Well, all right, everything will be lovely, every man will be lifted to the level of a half god—nevertheless, who will clean the outhouse?" And the Russian Socialist of that day replied unconvincingly: "I'll do it, even if I am of noble birth!"

But the Russian Communist of to-day says: "Dostoevsky's hero knew nothing about plumbing; now the wide masses of the population, even in our country, are familiar with it; now we are arranging things so that here aren't any outhouses."

The conclusion is that the machine age is fast eliminating disagreeable labour and automatically solving a problem which has baffled social reformers of every generation—the problem of who is to do the dirty work. There should be none to do.

The first experimental station of the Food Commissariat was opened in Moscow early this year. When you visit the station, you see a man in a white apron and cap who is standing by a large steam kettle.

"Somrade cook—" you begin by way of greeting, if you are a loyal Sovietist.

He smiles. "I am not a cook, I am a chemical engineer. You will see, soon only chemists will feed the people!"

Food is cooked in steam. The experimental station has prepared a standard meal, scientifically cooked and containing the necessary calories and other properties. Under its direction, the culinary Soviet which meets once a week tests the quality of dinners served in public dining rooms and restaurants. Notices are served on those eating places whose meals fall below the standard—and there are many of them.

"We shall reach out to collective farms, to the villages and towns, and millions will leave their ancient hearthstones and individual primus and live a more healthy, happy life," the chemical engineer declares enthusiastically.

As a direct outcome of the research work done by the experimental stations, the first kitchen factory was opened in Leningrad, in a great new building whose kitchens are fully equipped with the most modern electric machinary for peeling vegetables, grinding meat and washing dishes.

In the cooking hall stands a row of hermetically sealed, shining boilers; it is a spotless, roomy place as unlike the smelly, dirty, crowded Russian "community kitchen" as sunlight to darkness.

The menu is posted on the street below: "Bouillon, 20 kopecks; ground beef, 25 hopecks; baked duck, 30 kopecks; chicken in sour cream, 45 kopecks."

The cashier's desk, resembling the ticket office of a moving picture theatre, is in the corridor; here patrons select and pay for their dishes, which are numbered on the printed menu, and with their checks they enter the buffet, or the main dining room.

The buffet is simply a kind of great lunch counter, but the dining room is a great hall handsomely decorated, spacious and quiet.

No smoking whatever is allowed here—there is a smoking room elsewhere in the building, and a long terrace and reading room besides. Hot water is on tap in the washrooms.

In the dining hall you see many families, and the diners are in various kinds of attire—workers in blue blouses, greasy trousers and heavy boots, women in shawls, office employes and "responsible workers" more smartly dressed—and all wearing a pleased and satisfied expression.

For while to you this dining room does not appear so wonderful, to them after the dirt, confusion and congestion and bad food of the usual public eating place and of their own homes, it is Utopia such as Edward Bellamy pictured in his "Looking Backward" half a century ago.

How are the children, the most important consideration in any social programme provided for in this widespread socialization of the kitchen? The answer is simple; they have their own dining rooms!

The first one to open was, oddly enough, formerly a beer hall, but now it serves a better purpose. What are known as "activist-mothers," that is mothers who take an active part in the social programme are in charge, with "culinary engineers" in the kitchen. At dinner time, 4 o'clock in Moscow, lines of eager children may be seen hurrying towards the children's dining room. True to the Russian custom, all wraps must be checked in the cloak room; children must then go into the lavatories to wash, for no little guest may enter the dining room with dirty hands or shoes.

The purpose of the new children's dining rooms which are springing up side by side with the kitchen factories, is not merely to feed children, but to study their tastes and needs, and also to experiment with the theory of group living. Advocates of communal life claim that the child develops best in a group.

"What mother hasn't coaxed her child with promises and cajolery into eating?" they ask. "But a child eating in a group is less likely to rebel against the food placed before him; he sees the others eating and, lacking doting parents to encourage his caprices, and wishing above all things to conform, he also eats."

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## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

To-day's Indian Radio Programme 1 p.m. gramophone records.. 9-20 p.m.—Sunderbai's vocal music.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column."

YOUNG MEN'S PARSEE ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Parsee Association will held its Annual Dramatic Competition 1931, at the Royal Opera House, on Sunday next (1st prox.) at 9-30 a.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tango Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 27th inst., and is due to arrive here on Friday afternoon the 30th idem at 3-0 p.m.

A FREE CINEMA FILM EXHIBITION.

A leprosy cinema film prepared by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association will be exhibited at the Royal Opera House, on Sunday (the 1st February) at 12-30 p.m.) The show is free and open to medical men, medical students and nurses.

EXHIBITION OF INDIAN ARTS AND INDUSTRIES at SRI RAMKRISHNA ASHRAM, KHAR.

Open to all free from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Programme, to-day (Thursday):

1. Carding and Spinning on Charka Competition at 5-30 p.m. (the Competitors should bring their own materials except Cotton and slivers).
2. Seth Mavji Govindji will speak on "Swami Vivekananda—the apostle of Modern Renaissance movement at 6-30 p.m."
3. Songs by Mr. K. R. Pattavardhan.
4. Performance by Mridangacharya Bhagwan Chandra Sen. the distinguished Pakhwajist of India.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

"The following three individual and eight Association Members have been co-opted on the Managing Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for the year 1931:—

1. Mr. F. E. Dinshaw;
2. Mr. M. C. Ghia;
3. Professor Khushal T. Shah,
4. The Grain Merchants' Association (Mr. Ramji Bharbal);
5. The Bombay Yarn, Copper and Brass Native Merchants' Association (Mr. Sankalchand G. Shah).
6. The Seeds Traders' Association (Mr. Ratilal M. Gandhi);
7. The Indian National Steamship Owners' Association Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta);
8. The Bombay Shroff Association (Mr. Hirachand V Desai).
9. The Sugar Merchants' Association (Mr. Jagjivan Ujamshi);
10. The Bombay Rice Merchants Association (Mr. Mathuradas Canji Matani);
11. The Bombay Diamond Merchants' Association.

### Merchants' Chamber's Plea For General Amnesty

—:o:—

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber addressed, on the 27th instant, the following telegram to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber welcome the release of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of the Congress but urge that the amnesty should be extended to all who have been convicted of offences not involving moral turpitude. Committee also urge withdrawal of all Ordinances which will mean removal of repression, which will indicate the spirit necessary to ensure an atmosphere for a dispassionate examination by all parties of the problem before the country.

### CONGRESS HOSPITAL

—:o:—

Mahatmaji's Appreciation

Accompanied by Mrs. Perinben Captain and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Mahatmaji paid a visit to the Congress Free Hospital on Tuesday afternoon.

Mahatmaji was received at the gate by Dr. Bhaskar Patel, Dr. Deshmukh, Mr Jamnadas Baxi, Dr. Satbaye, Mr. Maulal Mohanlal and Mr. Rajendra Dalal, Vice-President of Bombay Stock Exchange, who showed him round the different wards. Mahatmaji talked to some of the patients and expressed his appreciation of the excellent arrangements. A large crowd had gathered in the building and in the compound to have a 'darshan' of Mahatmaji.

## LAMINGTON ROAD SHOOTING CASE

### Approver Moghe Continues Evidence

—:o:—

"POLICE HAVE MESMERISED HIM": SAYS COUNSEL

Shankar N. Moghe, the approver gave further evidence when the Lamington Road Shooting case was resumed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday.

'POLICE HAVE MESMERISED AIM."

During the proceedings Mr. Vaishampayan the first accused complained that the approvers face was hidden from his view due to the fact that the Court interpreter was sitting between the witness-box and the first accused.

The Magistrate remarked: Why. Do you want to mesmerise the witness.

Mr. Gadkare, defence Counsel interrupting said "The police have already mesmerised him." (Laughter).

In this case Ganesh R. Vaishampayan, Janardhan B. Bapat, Purshottam H. Barve, Shivram V. Devdhar, Sadashiv K. Upadhe, Vishnu V. Dhamankar and Shankar J. Shinde, are charged with criminal conspiracy and attempt to murder.

Mr Mankar, Police Prosecutor at the outset read a few lines translated by the Oriental Translator's Office from "Mohangit" a Marathi song book written by the approver. The songs according to the approver were recited by several "melas".

Witness said in reply to Mr. Mankar that about the beginning of 1926 an explanation was demanded from him while he was working in the Central Telegraph Office. Thereupon he stopped writing such poems. The accused sent, the copy of the book to the first accused and another to the fourth.

Mr. A. R. Gadkari who appeared for accused Nos. 6 and 7 wanted to know how incidents that happened in 1925 and 1926 were relevent to the case in which the accused were charged with criminal conspiracy and murder in 1930.

The Magistrate replied that the prosecution wanted to show that those poems were sung at several melas not only in 1926 but other subsequent occasions and the approver wanted to show how he come into contact with other accused. The Magistrate therefore held that the evidence was relevent.

MOGHE'S ANTECEDENTS

Questioned as to how he came in contact with the third accused Barve, witness said that he happened to be Secretary of the Sarvajanik Ganesh Mandal at Dadar in 1925. Barve was Secretary of the Dongri Baug Ganesh Utsav and was attached under him. The witness further said that in 1927 Mr. Kale one of the proprietors of the Samarth Vyam Mandir at Dadar brought him a letter of introduction from Dr. N. D. Savarkar. The letter referred to some differences of opinion between Mr. Kale and Mr. Naravane, the joint proprietors of the Vyam Mandir which shortly after the incident became a public institution. He was elected a member to the Committee and later the Committee elected him Secretary. In 1929 Barve became the Jt. Secretary

Proceeding witness referred to the marriage ceremony of his own daughter in April 1928. He said that Vaishampayan the first accused made use of his good offices in fixing up the marriage and came down to Bombay from Waziristan to attend the marriage "there he was a telegraphist at that time."

The witness informed Vaishampayan of his having been elected Secretary of the Vyam Mandir upon which the latter congratulated him. But at the same time he advised witness to settle his differences with Mr. Kale as he said "Your brains and Mr. Kale's Co-operation are needed for the national cause."

LATHIS SPEARS AIR GUNS!

Witness further said that people were trained in the use of lathies, spears, swords and air guns in the Vyam Mandir.

Mr. Talpade:—The Municipal Corporation gives the institution Rs. 1,000 a year.

Witness continuing said that Vaishampayan also advised him to start a mela in the Vyam Mandir and to see that songs composed by him on the lines of his old songs were sung during Ganesh Utsav. Accordingly witness started a Mela in the Gymnasism and composed songs. Subsequently difference between himself and Mr. Kale became very acute and therefore he did not give the booklet of his songs for that Mela.

In 1929 witness severed his connections with the Vyam Mandir and joined the Samartha Bharat Vyam Mandir started by Mr. Narvane. He gave his book of songs to Mr. Naravane. The songs were written by him under the pen name of Chapadhar. The other Vyam Mandir also gave instruction in the use of lathis, spears and swords.

"WOULD NOT SUIT HIM."

Witness also deposed that in February 1930 Vaishampayan was transferred to Bombay and he was required to work at the Santa Cruz wireless station. On his arrival in Bombay he stayed with his friend Mr. P. G. Sabarabudhe at Dadar.

Once he visited the witness at his residence in Tulsidas Tejpal Chawl, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar. Witness used to see afterwards Vaishampayan at his residence. When Vaishampayan was looking out for quarters witness suggested to him to live with him at his place but Vaishampayan regretted that though he liked the place he could not stay there "as it had only one entrance which would not suit a man like him."

Vaishampayan also desired that witness should shift from Dadar to Santa Cruz but the latter did not accept the proposal.

Later Vaishampayan went to stay at Dhevare House in Bhavanishankar Road, Dadar, through the help of Mr. Sahasrabudhe.

"WAR OF INDEPENDENCE."

Continuing his evidence, after lunch, the approver said that the first accused expressed the opinion that though there were two "Kavi Mandals" existing they did not compose any "stirring ballads". Spurred by the remark, witness composed some songs, as suggested by the first accused and finished them by August last year. These songs were sung at Narvane's Vyayam Mela.

Proceeding the witness said that about the same period the first accused showed him a copy of Dr. Savarkar's book "War of Independence" and said that the book was printed some where in Lahore and cost Rs. 5. He had ordered 100 copies and wanted to sell them at Rs. 6 and utilise the profits for national work and for the release of Bhagatsingh. Witness agreed to sell the copies and approached the fourth accused, Deodhar, with whose help he sold four copies.

At this stage further hearing was adjourned till Thursday.

## ENGLISHMAN ACQUITTED

—:o:—

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy at the High Court heard the appeal filed by Roger Rool, an Englishman, who was sentenced to 1 year and Rs. 1,000 fine by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for cheating.

The accused, who is a commercial traveller is alleged to have cheated the manager of the Khatau Makanji Mills from whom he got orders for Vulcan metal by false representations.

Messrs. Velinker and Coltman appeared for the accused.

After hearing Counsel's arguments, their Lordships acquitted the accused on the ground that the evidence was not strong enough to sustain the charge.

### EDITOR OF "HUM" ARRESTED

—:o:—

Sjt. Vanmalidas Vyas, Editor of the "Hum", a Gujarati daily, was arrested by the Bombay C. I. D. at his residence at Andheri on Wednesday. The arrest, it is understood, is under the Press Ordinance. The "Hum" press situated at Masjid Bunder Road was raided and searched by the police on Sunday last and Sjt. Zain-Ulabidin Hassan who was in the office was arrested that day.

## Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau 331, Ismal Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort.

### NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

MARCH.

New York, Jan. 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 10.41 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 10.46 |
| Difference | +.05 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 10.29 |
| Difference | .12 |

Broach Expectation A/M. Rs. 187

### LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

MARCH

Liverpool Jan. 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 5.53 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 5.58 |
| Difference | +.05 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 5.52 |
| Difference | —.01 |

## HOOLIGANS IN MEMON STREET

—:o:—

### Lady Picket Among The Assaulted

F. C. LORRIES UNDER POLICE ESCORT

Thirteen volunteers picketing foreign cloth shops were injured by the assaults of some hooligans on Wednesday morning at Memon Street and were removed to hospital. Mrs. Manoramabai Shinde, a lady picket was also roughly dealt with and later, arrested by the police.

Vehicular traffic was suspended for about half an hour in the morning at Kalbadevi Road owing to a large crowd collected there by the presence of a large posse of police who were escorting two motor lorries carrying foreign cloth. The motor lorries carried bales of cloth from Morarji Gokuldas Market belonging to a Jew merchant. Some of the pickets obstructed the lorries by standing in front of them. Inspector Gole went to the spot with ten constables and two sergeants and pushed the pickets aside to make way for the lorries. This collected a large crowd who followed the lorries as far as Dhobi Talao.

LADY PICKETS & VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

Two lady pickets and two volunteers were arrested by the Police at Memon Mohalla, on Wednesday evening. The names of the arrested persons are: Ratanbai Dhanji, Manorbai Ekanath, Apookonjani and Govind Dhondu. It appears that a Mahomedan merchant was carrying some foreign cloth when the ladies offered Satyagraha. They were roughly handled by a number of Mavalis who were attracted to the scene. Some Congress volunteers who went to the rescue of the ladies were also assaulted. The police arrived on the scene and put under arrest the two pickets and the two volunteers. They will be placed before a Magistrate on Thursday. Seven volunteers were removed to the Congress Hospital.

### SEQUEL TO TICKET COLLIECTOR'S DEATH

—:o:—

Accused Convicted Of Robbery And Abetment

Abla Isac and Illias Isac, two brothers were put up before Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court Sessions were charged with the murder of Richard Lobo, a Ticket Collector of the B. B. C. I. Railway.

The deceased on the night of 23 August last was walking along Falkland Road towards Golpitha when, it is alleged, he was attacked by the accused and two other men. The first accused robbed him of his purse containing Rs. 20 and afterwards stabbed him with a knife, while the second accused held him fast. The victim collapsed and died as a result of the injuries.

The two accused were tried at the previous sessions when the jury acquitted the accused on the murder charge but were divided by 5 to 4 on the charge of robbery. As a result, the accused were ordered to be re-tried, accordingly they were brought up again before the present Sessions.

Mr. J. Gomes appeared for the prosecution and Dr. P. N. Daruwalla for the accused.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER CHARGE.

The jury by a majority of seven to two found the accused guilty of robbery and abetment. His Lordship sentenced them to four and 3 years' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

### "TRAMPLED TO DEATH"

—:o:—

Inquest On Laxmibai Shamji

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the Coroner's jury touching the death of Laxmibai Shamji, aged 60 years who was trampled, on Tuesday evening at Azad Maidan when thousands of citizens rushed at the platform to have a darshan of Mahatma Gandhi. Dr. Kothare of the Free Emergency Hospital said that the deceased was brought to the hospital at about 7-30 p.m. on Tuesday and died subsequently. Death being due to suffocation.

Ratanben Damji, a witness stated that she was with the deceased at Azad Maidan when she was knocked down by a crowd of people who were rushing towards the platform occupied by Mahatmaji. The jury returned a verdict as above.

### Health Of Bombay

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Health Of Bombay. During the week ended 24th inst. the total mortality 352 was 35 less than in the preceding week: the death rate registered was 14.1. These figures compare favourably with those for the 4th week of 1930 when the mortality was 512 and death rate 20.5 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1926-30 when the average mortality was 530 and death rate 21.3.

## BRITISH PRESS FURIOUS WITH MAHATMAJI

(Continued from page 1)

receive any demand from the Assembly for a general amnesty.

S. O. S. TO SIR G. SCHUSTER

Proceedings of the Assembly led to a debacle which Government did not except, so much so that Sir George had to be summoned by an S. O. S. Call Sir George Rainy had proposed taxation of one and a half crore on the pretext of protecting the Tata's who would get only nine lakhs. B. Das raised the standard of revolt. Mr. Heathcote from the European benches rallied and Mr. Shanmukham Chetty sounded a note of definite revolt. And Whips came running that lobby was unmanageable Sir G. Rainy now confessed it was also a taxation measure and Sir G. Schuster met Mr. Chetty in the lobby and made up by pleading for taxation for a year instead of three. This was agreed to generously and the house came to vote unanimously and Mr. B. Das withdrew his opposition.

Thus Government has suffered another setback; but the position is not fully hopeful to-morrow regarding B. Das's amendment for the release of political prisoners which he is being pressed by Sir Harisingh Gour to withdraw.

## R. T. C. Tamasha & After

—:o:—

EXPENDITURE OF NEARLY 2 LAKHS IN INDIA ALONE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23.

The main business before the Legislative Assembly to-day was the consideration of a Government resolution for extending protection to galvanised iron and steel industry till March 1934, conferred by Government Notification, dated 30th December last.

Mr. Jamal Mahomed, a new Member from Madras was sworn in.

Answering a question in the name of Sjt. Rangachariar (who was absent as he had left for Madras owing to ill-health) Sir James Crerar informed that Government had decided to collect statistics of educated unemployed men at the next census.

Government had issued no instruction to Local Governments that assemblies in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement should be generally dispersed by the use of force. "The Law is quite clear," added the Home Member, "as regards the circumstances in which an assembly becomes unlawful, may be dispersed by the use of civil and military force."

"HINDUETAN TIMES" SECURITY.

Answering to Sjt. Jagannath Agarwal, the Home Member stated that Government saw no reason for refunding the security deposited by the "Hindustan Times," Delhi, which the Lahore High Court had held to have been justifiably forfeited.

WHAT R. T. C. TAMASHA COSTS INDIA.

Answering to Mr. K. C. Roy's question, Sir George Rainy stated that the expenditure incurred in India by the Government of India in connection with the Round Table Conference amounted approximately to Rs. 197,000. No information was available as to the expenditure incurred in England. The Government of India had not yet been informed on any decision of his Majesty's Government regarding further stages of the Conference. The whole question of future procedure would receive careful consideration of his Majesty's Government.

Mr. K. C. Roy wanted the Publication Paper in connection with the promulgation of the Press Ordinance and the Unlawful Instigation Ordinance, particularly in connection with the Government statement as to the deterioration in the tone of the Press.

Sir James Crerar regretted that he was unable to comply with the request as the papers are confidential.

### "LET TATA'S DESERVE PROTECTION"

—:o:—

Rainy's Modified Bill Passed

Sir James Crerar replying to Mr. Rangachariar gave to-day the figures of casulties among the police and the military during "the four months of civil disobedience," April to July, for which figures are available. Figures of casulties among the public were given three days ago. Casualties among the Police were six killed and 600 wounded and casualties among the military were 8 killed and 18 wounded.

Another question elicited the information about 12,000 persons who had been either convicted or undertrial had tendered apologies and had been released till the end of December.

BUSINESS FIXED

The President read four messages from the Governor-General firstly fixing the presentation of the Railway Budget to the Assembly on 17th February and its general discussion on the 19th and voting railway demands and grants on 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th. The second message fixed 28th February 5 p.m. for the presentation of General Budget, 5th and 6th March for general discussion, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th for voting demands and grants. The third message appointed Sir George Rainy to perform the function assigned to the Finance Member on the occasion of Railway Budget discussion. The fourth message threw Army Budget open for discussion in the Assembly.

The President announced the following panel of Chairmen:—Mr. Rangachariar, Sir Hugh Cocke, Mr. Muhamed Yakub, and Mr. Harbilas Sarda.

The Assembly elected five Muslim members to the Hedjaz Pilgrimage Committee.

PROTECTION BILL.

Sir George Rainy moved a resolution that the increased import duties imposed by the Notification dated 30th December last on galvanized iron and steel pipes and sheets till 31st March 1931 be continued till 31st March 1934 and not reduced unless meanwhile Government are satisfied that circumstances have changed.

Mr. B. Das (Bihar) had tabled an amendment that increased protection would be granted, but subject to the satisfaction of the Assembly, annually, that genuine effort was being made by manufacturers to reduce the cost of production and increase their output.

Sir George Rainy moving a resolution made it clear that he was not asking the Assembly to agree to the proposal on any ground connected with cost of production but merely on the ground that fall in prices hod been so serious that unless action was taken it would be difficult for the manufacturer to maintain his production. Unless action was taken now, prices would become lower than the works cost alone. If the amendment of Mr. Das was adopted there would be difficulty in investigation of Tata's costs of production and further there would be uncertainty and speculation which would not be in the interests of either traders or manufacturers.

ABSENCE OF INDIANISATION.

Mr. Dos, moving his amendment regretted that the evidence volume of the Tariff Board was not available to members to appreciate the allegations of Mr. Trivedi that only a few representations had been received. Mr. Tata company's heavy cost of production was due to the absence of Indianisation and to the employment of Germans, Americans and Englishmen in the superior departments.

LET TATA'S DESERVE PROTECTION.

An assurance had been given in 1926/27 in the Assembly that the superior departments of Tata's would be Indianised but the assurance was not given effect to yet. By extending the protection till 1934, the Executive of Government were assuming enormous powers and judging by past experience there would be no improvement in the position. Mr. B. Das did not object to protection but why should it be for three years without the Assembly ascertaining the steps the Company would take in the desired direction. By this resolution Government would get one crore of rupees to meet the deficit budget and Tatas twentyfive lakhs which would hit the consumers. Let Tatas become a national concern by Indianising the superior staff; then it would deserve all protection it needed.

MODIFED BILL PASSED.

As a result of Nationalists and European opposition, Sir George Rainy modified the resolution. The House passed the Bill for the protection of galvanized steel and iron for one year. Meantime Government are to explore protection through bounty wholly or partially.—A. P.

Mr. Heathcote (Associated Chambers) opposed both the Government resolution and the amendment.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty asked the House to accept the experts' figures given by the Tariff Board and agree to give protection of Rs. 37 per ton to Messrs. Tatas. But the Commerce Member's proposal was to impose a duty on imports with a view to protect 25,000 tons of home produce. In other words, he wanted to impose taxation yielding one and a half crores to help Messrs. Tatas to the extent of Rs. 9,25,000. Mr. Chetty commented "This, Sir foreshadows the budget position of the country and is the first of the taxation proposals (applause). If the Government has no money to pay a bounty, then let them impose just the amount of duty which will yield nine and a half lakhs per year and not impose one and a half crores of extra taxation for three years."

A HURRIED CONSULTATION.

At this stage Sir George Schuster entered the House and he and Government Whip had a hurried consultation with Sir George Rainy.

Mr. Chetty hoped that the Government would not place them in the dilemma of "take it or leave it" for that would injure the industry. He wished that the resolution should be withdrawn and that the Government should ask for a bounty.

Sir George Rainy, who had had consultations with Sir George Schuster, wound up the debate and with the consent of the House, amended his own resolution, so that the increased import duties on galvanized iron and steel pipes and sheets should be continued up to March 31, 1932 and that before that date the Government should make enquiries in order to ascertain whether the system of bounties might not be substituted wholly or in part for the increased duty. He admitted that financial considerations had greatly weighed with the Government of India in arriving at their previous decision to extend protection for three years; but in view of the feeling expressed, that the protection which the industry needed, should be given in a manner which imposed the smallest possible burden on the consumer, a consideration which would always weigh with the Government whatever be the constitution of the Government of the day, he agreed to amend the resolution.

AMENDED RESOLUTION CARRIED.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty congratulated Sir George Rainy on co-operating with the non-official side of the House. The resolution as amended by Sir George Rainy was carried without a dissentient voice.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow, when the Reforms debate will be held.—A. P.

## PATIL AND PROF. GHARPURE ARRESTED

### Under Section 124-A., .. I. P. C. ...

SEQUEL TO SPEECHES AT AZAD MAIDAN.

Mr. S. K. Patil, and Prof. Gharpure were arrested on Wesnesday morning at their residences by the C.I.D. under section 124-A Mr. Patil was awakened from his sleep at about 5-30 a.m. by Sub-Inspector Kamat at his residence at Dady Seth Agyari Lane and was informed that he was under arrest under a warrant. The charge against Mr. Patil is that he delivered a speech on the Census Boycott Day at Azad Maidan in which he made seditions statement.

Prof. Gharpure, it is alleged, is changed with sedition in connection with two speeches, one delivered at Azad Maidan on the Census Boycott Day and another on Independence Day at the same place Mr. Patil and Prof. Gharpure were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala at the Esplanade Police Court and were remanded till today (Thursday). Both of them were kept at the Esplanade Lock-up for the day.

London.—Princess Beatrice's arm is making satisfactory progress, but Princess has developed acute bronchitis. A bulletin says her condition is not without anxiety.—Reuter.

## ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE INSPECTOR

—:o:—

### Sjt. Manekla Gandhi's Complaint.

ALLOWED TO CONSULT DOCTOR

—:o:—

Allegations of assault against Inspector Gole of the Princess Street Police Station were made by Sjt. Manekla Gandhi, an ex-editor of the "Congress Bulletin," when he was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on a charge under Section 17, Clause 1, of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The accused was arrested on Tuesday at Kalbadevi while he was distributing permits to cloth merchants allowing them to remove their goods.

When the case was taken up the accused told the Court that at the Police Station where he was taken after arrest he was severely beaten by Inspector Gole and he showed some marks on his person. He wanted to be examined by a doctor.

The accused made another complaint that a police constable snatched away a statement he was preparing.

It was explained by the Police that a paper was smuggled on to the accused by some outsiders. The Magistrate after perusing the paper returned it to Sjt. Gandhi observing that it was a misunderstanding.

As the accused wanted to consult a doctor he was allowed to do so by the Magistrate, and the case was postponed to Monday.

PATHE CINEMA

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE*

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1931.

## THE COMMONS DEBATE.

—:o:—

Vagueness was the bane of the Round Table Conference. Or, to be more accurate, what was withheld from India in the shape of reservations and safeguards was clear enough, but what was promised was unconscionably vague. The vagueness was naturally reflected in the Commons debate on the Conference on Monday; so much so that some of the British delegates to the Conference who participated in the debate variously interpreted even the outstanding result of the Conference, on which a large measure of agreement was supposed to have been arrived at. Yet the debate may be said to have served one useful purpose, that of fairly indicating the trend of feeling among the various Parliamentary parties and groups with regard to the Indian problem. But what is most remarkable, very very few of the members of Parliament, a body which is supposed to be the ultimate ruler of India and the final arbiter of her fate, seem to have realised the gravity of the Indian situation or the fact that British connection with India is itself in jeopardy. Mr Fenner Brockway indeed warned Parliament that Britain ultimately would have to recognise India's right to full self-government and full self-determination. But even he did not seem to realise that the date of that recognition was not quite so distant as he seemed to imagine.

There appeared to be a fair measure of agreement between the three parties in Parliament in regard to some of the Conference proposals. And Mr. Winston Churchill who evidently wished to torpedo those proposals was sternly discountenanced by Mr. Baldwin, the leader of his party and by many other Members of Parliament. Mr Churchill himself must have felt that he was all by himself in his own party and almost apologetically he admitted at the very outset that he spoke for himself and not for his party. Mr. Baldwin went so far as to give an assurance in advance in the following terms: "If ever I am called upon to bear responsibility, I will do all in my power, subject to what has been said by Mr. Stanley in the matter of safeguards and will do all I can to ensure that co-operation and that working together in equal partnership to carry out the undertakings given again and again by the Governments of this country." The Liberal speakers, too, offered to support the broad conclusions of the Conference as they understood them, subject, of course, to the safeguards as they understood them. In short there was an apparent consensus of opinion in Parliament about the results of the Conference. But the consensus was only superficial and illusory, as each Party or group interpreted either the broad conclusions of the Conference or the safeguards or both in different way, each Party secretly hoping that its own interpretation was the right one and that the Conference was committed to it. Thus the Labour Party may be assumed to believe that the Conference has definitely agreed first to an All-India Federation and secondly to the policy of a fair measure of responsibility at the Centre subject to the minimum necessary safeguards. But it is quite clear that when it comes to definite details the Liberal Party would be very exacting in the safeguards and reservations even to the extent of reducing the measure of responsibility at the Centre to a nullity. Sir John Simon, for instance, would not only be more insistent on the safeguards than Lord Reading but would make those safeguards largely dependent upon the undoubtedly vital detail of the composition of the Central Legislature and the part assigned therein to the Princes and the minorities. Indeed he may be said to have immediately pricked one of the bubbles floated by the Conference by pointing out the illusory character of the proposed responsibility at the Centre without reference to the nature of the Legislature to which the Executive is to be made responsible. As regards the Conservative Party, it may be said to have accepted the principle of responsibility at the Centre only conditionally that is, if the general Federal plan with its details worked out is acceptable to it. In these circumstances it is impossible to assume that Parliament or even the Conference is committed to the policy of responsibility at the Centre subject to minimum safeguards for the transitory period in the sense at any rate in which the Indian Round Table Knights understand that policy.

While from the point of view of practical results the Commons debate has been hardly a real advantage, it may be said to have been a fairly successful academic discussion of some of the first principles that should govern the solution of the Indian problem. And to such a discussion Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Benn made a notable contribution especially the latter whose speech was easily the best in the debate. Both these Labour leaders made it abundantly clear that India has now to be ruled, either with much greater assent of the people or with much more force. The second alternative, they pointed out, was unthinkable and, therefore, the first must be attempted to the utmost possible extent and that too immediately. As Mr. Benn did well to point out, mere sincerity is no longer enough, speed is even more necessary. Some of the British papers that condemn what they call Mahatma Gandhi's dictatorial tone in the terms of truce that he has once again offered do not realise that the alternative to the terms is bound to be a far more intensive struggle than has been witnessed so far. And if such a struggle is sought to be suppressed by force, then, in the words of Mr. MacDonald "it is a repression not of organisations, not of bodies, but it will develop into the repression of a whole population". And it is impossible for the Empire to suppress a whole people determined to secure genuine freedom.

## A THAKURDWAR TRAGEDY

—:o:—

Responsivism is the concentrated essence of what is known as running with the hares and hunting with the hounds. And if Mr. Jayakar, who is also an ex-cricketer, regards himself as the responsivist best suited to respond to the call of this kind of sport, he has the justification both of right and of duty. We admire him for the consciousness of his responsibilities as well as for the gameness of his efforts to discharge them at the Federal Structure Sub-Committee meeting on January 6. No one who has taken the trouble of reading his long speech can deny that it was an endless succession of No-but-Yes gasps. But, as has happened in the case of every one who ever undertook such an adventure Mr. Jayakar failed to keep pace with both at the same time

He spoke on Sjt. Tej Bahadur Sapru's detailed proposals regarding the constitution. Doctor Sapru's scheme was an expression of his "Liberalism." As such it had at least the merit of being clear and definite. Mr. Jayakar feeling that he must do something and yet nothing proceeded to contribute to the scheme some responsivist riders. He succeeded in making the proposals more vague but not the less timid. He claimed, of course, to accept the proposals only subject to his suggestions. But, should time and patience permit it to our readers, a careful perusal of his speech would leave the impression that he was humbly apologising for those suggestions. We cannot blame him for this. His political career provides abundant testimony to the malady that seizes him, of failing to exhibit courage at the right moment. But he was entitled to say unhesitatingly what he left unsaid: that he was suggesting modifications subject to the substantive proposition itself If nothing else, that would have amounted at least to some variety of imitation intellectual 'tour-de-force.'

We do not, however, deplore his failure so much as we do his introduction in his speech of Mahatma Gandhi and what he wants—an unfortunate act considering that Mr. Jayakar had protested an utter horror of "irresponsible and wild speeches." This is not the first time that Mr. Jayakar has assumed more that he deserves. His first speech at the Round Table Confernce was made on behalf of the youth of India. The victims concerned took it in good part. They did not grudge him the solace of a pathetic joke. That, however, did not entitle him to impersonate Mahatma Gandhi also at the Round Table Conference. It was not fair to Gandhiji. It did not do him justice at all. Our complaint, however, is based on the mere verbatim report of Mr. Jayakar's speech. The advantage of his voice and gestures—the two most important factors in judging a speech—were denied to us by the intervening distance of 5,000 miles. We make this unqualified admission in fairness to Mr. Jayakar as also to ourselves. But is it not a tragedy that a man who can state a case well, who has the patience, the diligence and the habit of application to grasp a problem in all its varied aspects should when the opportune moment comes make himself ineffectual?

## PROTEST FROM LONDON

—:o:—

### COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA LEAGUE, NOT ANTI-GANDHI

Begum M. A. Faruki, Bar-at-Law, Secretary, Women's Committee, Commonwealth of India League, London, writes:—

My attention has been drawn to a letter in the "Bomtay Chronicle" of December 22nd by Miss Gwyneth Foden, in which certain misstatements are made. I have no doubt that the "Bombay Chronicle" published the letter in good faith, but I am surprised that a nationalist journal like the "Bombay Chronicle" should have allowed its columns to be used for the insertion of news of an obviously unreliable nature.

Your correspondent alleges that the Commonwealth of India League is an "Anti-Gandhi" organisation, and seems to imply that the League is generally an anti-nationalist movement. Since the work of the League is in this country and one that goes on from day to day, it has not attracted in the Indian press that amount of attention which is certainly deserved by the extent and intensity of its work. For the information of your readers may I say that this League has its branches in all the big centres in England, it has a Parliamentary Committee promoting the cause of Indian self-determination in the House of Commons, an Indian Labour Committee, on the Executive Committee of which are many important trade union leaders, such as Mr. A. A. Purcell and Mr. A. J. Cook, and a Women's Committee of which Mrs. Brijlal Nehru is Chairman. The League is responsible for about a hundred meetings a month in this country, and for conferences, public demonstrations, deputations and other methods of propaganda.

There can be honest differences of opinion whether work of the kind that we are doing in this country is of any great value in the establishment of Indian freedom, but whatever view is held on this question, there is no excuse for the mischievous allegation and the implications in the statement of your correspondent.

The policy of the League is governed by the instructions giver to the branches by its Council in September last, when it directed them to concentrate their propaganda on the five main points which emerged from the Gandhi-Sapru conversations as the basis on which the Congress would negotiate. We urged on the Government at that time that negotiations should be re-opened on that basis. Also that the Round Table Conference with the Congress absent from it was not representative of India. I shall leave it to your readers to draw their conclusions about the character of our organisation and work.

Lastly, I would like to ask whether a movement in which Mrs. Brijlal Nehru, Mr. Fenner Brockway and Mr. James Marley are officials can be said to be anti-Gandhi.

As an Indian woman, I resent this air of effortless superiority which some English people find it necessary to assume in the role of "friends" of India, and the fact that they should be able to use our own newspapers for maligning us. I think that my Indian brothers and sisters will agree with me that no India stands in need of being taught patriotism and what is due to our Motherland by an English woman to-day.

# WHEN BOMBAY OPENS ITS HEART.

## IMPRESSIONS OF RECEPTION TO GANDHIJI

(BY PROMENEUR.)

"The thousands, who are in different prisons of India are better able to deliver the goods than all the released leaders combined"—these words are characteristic not only of Gandhi the eternal idealist whose finest sensibilities are rendered so exceptionally keen by the truly mahatmic attitude of self-effacement but also of Gandhi the leader of a nationalist consciousness that has to-day achieved, whatever may be the ultimate distiny of the movement he has launched and led, miracles

**DE PROFUNDIS.**

While a Sapru regrets that Nationalism has yet to be born in India and fills the vacuity of his "optimism" with familiar phrases of political pariance, Gandhi sums up, in a manner characteristic of his personality, the whole position of Indian Nationalism by asserting that

> The movement has so much affected the mass mind that the leaders, however eminent they may be, will be utterly unable to dictate to the masses a particular course of action;

and again,

> This in my opinion is a very heathy condition because independent thinking is the very essence of the spirit of democracy

The wonderful insight he has shown in the essential psychology and the present phase of evolution of a movement which he nurtured by inviting and accepting all the suffering and self-sacrifice in the highest degree is worthy only of himself. It strikes one at once as an outcome of ideal leadership and service to an ideal such as he has set himself and pursued with such rare devotion; as a result of thought that blows in a beautiful movement without all those preoccupations and petty considerations that may afflict a less noble, weaker mind. One accepts the brief but clear statement as a supreme utterance, "de profundis", of his entire being.

**CITY'S RESPONSE.**

The press interviews Mahatma Gandhi gave on his arrival at Bombay harmonise with this spirit—a spirit that utterly keeps itself isolated and calm in the midst of conflict and play of passions. There is not the least tinge of bitterness, of bias, about the statements he has so frankly made in unequivocal simple terms.

**NATION'S LOVE AND GRATITUDE.**

A whole nation responds, naturally enough, to Gandhi's leadership, however misrepresented it may be in the stress of temporary conflict and the sense of love and gratitude in which it has been his unique privilege to be held was demonstrated by the highly spectacular reception he was given in Bombay. It was a reception such as only a city like Bombay, with its new and delightful consciousness could give. The circumstances of Gandhi's release and the tragic, if equally heroic, scenes in the city's sensitive experience that led up to it are far from joyous. The mood that moves millions to-day is a shade sombre: The city wears, even in the gaiety and outward composure, an unmistakable look of sadness. It has tasted suffering; it still bears its marks; the report of still sadder events lurks in the air. Yet the thrill in having back in their midst the idol of a grateful nation has cheered the thousands of men and women of every class and description who live and make this great city. They filled the maidan and the streets of Bombay producing one of those scenes of popular, peaceful enthusiasm which only a city like ours could boast.

# FISTIC ART AND FAIR ONES

## A CAUSERIE

(BY 'C. J.')

The Mail accounts of the boxing match between an English champion and the Italian 'giant' Carnera that came off recently at the Albert Hall in London contain, besides interesting details of the fight, the rather striking reference to the fact that out of the crowd of nearly 10,000 persons no fewer than 2,000 spectators were women—a record percentage, undoubtedly, that should gladden the heart of every feminist.

**INTERESTING SPECULATION.**

It would certainly be interesting to speculate over the probable causes that drew such a spectacularly large number of London's fair ones to the professional boxing-ring that, with all its fine traditions and modern organisation, is still dubbed with the stigma of "bloody sport". Not that British respectability or its sense of niceties objects to the mere "bloody" part of this exclusively masculine and otherwise 'noble' art of boxing; it would be an insult to that matchless (that is to say, in more than one sense of that adjective) respectability if we suggested that its values were ever affected by your maudlin and un-British (the terms are almost synonymous) humanitarism. If mere bloodiness were to be accepted as the criterion, the bourgeois national sport of fox-hunting would be found much more bloody than the game of human fisticuffs. Boxing is just improper, unladylike, that is all.

**POST-WAR SPIRIT.**

One of the fans who reports the event would have us believe that the prodigious Italian was the main attraction although local patriotism and partisanship that go without saying in matters of competitive sport must have swayed thousands into enthusiasm. There was a remarkable display of feminine dresses and jewelry, we are told. That too, goes without saying—what woman does not like to make herself adorable with all the little arts and artifices she could command? But whatever the objective of major feminine attraction may have been, the fact that such a large number of women did attend the boxing-match and probably enjoy, it would seem to be significant of the new spirit of athleticism that the post-War youth has been cultivating. That spirit is essentially fine admirable and sane, although popular journalism with its exploitation of its public of weak-willed half-educated millions feels called upon to lay an unusual stress on its so-called seemy side. There may, perhaps, be madness in athleticism and heliotherapy, in the love of bodily beauty and open air; but then there is madness in everything. One may have too much of a good thing—which is not quite good; but moderation can be learnt only through excess.

**BRAINS MORE THAN BRAWN.**

There is no reason why the possessor of a fine ankle should not cultivate the athletic pleasures of the boxing-ring especially when a respectable and thoroughly sporting association is devoted to preserve the cleanliness and eliminate mere 'bloodiness' out of the excellent profession of Shaw's Cashel Byron or of that incomparable French artist, Georges Carpentier. Whatever the famous (and, for some, rather tedious) Non-Comformist conscience of Sir Hall Caine might feel, pugilism remains one of the finest sports which not only expresses the healthiest of human instincts but refines it with the culture of art. Brains have a greater share in its spectacular display than mere brawn. The fact that this one sport becomes the most attractive for poets like W. H. Davis and John Masefield, men with exceptional sensitiveness and humanity singers of the purest glories of man, beasts and the noble things of nature, haters of cruelties and basenesses of life should redeem it from such stigma as mere prejudice could have attached to it.

## NOTES OF THE DAY

—:o:—

**Lathi Charge On Women.**

If Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay, cares to interest himself directly with the doings or mis-doings of the police at Borsad and if he recognises his own responsibility in the matter, we would commend to his notice the two statements issued by Mr. A. V. Thakkar and Mrs. R. Row on the excesses committed by the police at Borsad on the 21st instant. Both the statements are based on well-sifted evidence and their authenticity may be accepted by the Governor as being at least equal to the official reports he might now get about the incidents. Lest the readers should forget those incidents, they may be briefly recapitulated here. On the 15th instant Shrimati Leelavati Ashar was arrested and it is alleged ill-treated by a police official, who, it is alleged, gave her several blows on her face and used very vile language because she would not tell him her father's Bombay address. Mrs. Row may well ask indignantly "in what country would a police official be allowed to slap and use vile language to a respectable woman simply because she refused to answer a question of this character." To protest against such ill-usage the women of Borsad and about 30 of the neighbouring villages organised a procession on the 21st. It was not banned but after it had begun it was inhumanly assaulted.

**"Atrocious."**

Mr. Thakkar states: "Over one hundred blows, varying from one to seven; several received them on the head and had their clothes blood-stained." Mrs. Row cites the case of a young girl "with her head battered with lathis and her chest bruised with the butt end of a rifle." Mr. Thakkar saw several of the injured women himself but was prevented from visiting some of the villages of the talukas by a Magistrate's high-handed order under the notorious section 144. "It is evident", says Mr. Thakkar, "that the police do not wish their misdeeds to be known by the public at large, much more so by foreign countries and hence they do not wish 'out-siders' to come to Borsad and know the truth." Mr. Thakker rightly describes the conduct of the police on the occasion as "atrocious" and pertinently asks: "Will the Britishers and my own countrymen who took part in the Round Table Conference in London take note of this?" We hope that in particular Mr. Sastri will take note of this?" Mrs. Row urges her countrymen and women "to do all in their power to protest against this inhuman treatment meted out to our helpless sisters who have shown such courage as would put many of us to shame." Dead must be the heart that would be satisfied with any protest short of coplete boycott of British and other foreign cloth.

**Treatment of "Politicals"**

"We may not believe the condition of political prisoners to be so bad as he (Mahatma Gandhi) alleges, but his plea for 'humane considerations' is one which we cordially support."

Mahatma Gandhi will be grateful to the cordial support. And we doubt not that the veiled charge of exaggeration, coming as it does from such exalted quarters as Bori Bunder, will produce in him some nervous anxiety about his reputation. But we trust he will immediately get over it.

**A Gentle Complaint.**

For, the fact is that Mahatma Gandhi was really understating the conditions in which political prisoners convicted by a civilised Government of offences involving no moral turpitude find themselves to-day. There is more in the essentially gentle complaint of Gandhiji that "there is no human touch between the jail officials and the prisoners", than appears to Anglo-India. This is not to suggest that our contemporary is to blame. And this for the very simple reason that those who bring, as they cannot but bring, a mentality of safe detachment to bear on the problem of opponent-prisoners cannot feel the hardship as Indians can. Yet would it not have been more creditable to Anglo-Indian claims of sympathy if Gandhiji's account had been accepted unreservedly?

**Churchill's Challenge.**

Mr. Churchill's desire to share the "odium of wishing to settle the matter by force" with others is perfectly intelligible if it was a little unexpected. And he appealed to the right quarters by reminding Mr. Benn "of the admission that 60,000 persons are in gaol in India to-day." Pat came the promise "I am coming to that in a moment." The moment unfortunately did not arrive, nor, therefore, did Mr. Benn.

## THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY

### Starts Its Die-Hard Display

The exhibition annually arranged by the Bombay Art Society deteriorates with progressive rapidity. Last year the show seemed to have reached the final limit of futility. But this year it is even worse. So that, one should hesitate to pronounce the final verdict. Next year, if the present condition in the Society continues, it would, in all likelihood, slide deeper down the decline. This year, after an interval of fifteen years, the Society has declared its inability to obtain a single exhibit that could win its gold medal. It remains, therefore, unawarded. That was a courageous declaration. Or, was it confession? Had the same courage been displayed in the award of other medals and prizes the Society would have conferred a healthy public benefit.

THE ARRANGEMENT.

But the Society stopped short, suddenly and at first step. The arangement appeared to be conspicuous by the absence of any perceptible idea of arrangement. School children's fantasies in drawing and colour repulsive twists of figures features and anatomy, dilettante manners and mannerisms were found to be side by side with and sometimes even dominating delightful pictures, hung with perfect indifference and indiscrimination, by those who regarded art seriously. The impatient visitor—who would not be impatient—was consoled with excuses that were just excuses.

THE LANDSCAPES.

The visitor who had the rare patience did not depart altogether uncompensated. For, he found Syt. Joglekar's clean unpretentious, treatment of the "Mosque near Akola", Syt. D. Colaco's sensitive "Beginning of Monsoon," the patterned "Three Trees," and the "Ville Piedade, Goa," Syt. Tanksale's "Sunshine in South India," or "Evening of Seringapatam", Syt. Tavaria's "Near Malad" and Syt. Dhage's "At the Karla Caves," ample compensation. It is incredible that Miss Hadenfel's "In an Embroideri Workshop," "An Autumn Evening," and "Workshops in Ladakhi Monastery", should have received the random handling they have received from the Society. Miss Hadenfelds' work is almost always indicative of new phases and confident colour she captures from Indian life. Miss Anne Playne's Kashmir views have also failed to obtain the attention and appreciation they deserve. Miss J. Wiles' "Veytaux, Mountieux" is a picture with definite promise.

THE "INDIAN" SECTION.

The section assigned to Indian "style" is, decidedly, disappointing. But Syt. Ukil's "Chaitanya on the Sea Shore," Syt. B. Ukil's "Enlightenment of Gautama," Syt. Talekar's "Jogina" and Syt. Sampat's "Challangadi", may be observed as a pleasant relief. Particularly remarkable are Syt. Somalal Shah's "Her Morning Work" and "Fading Light". Syt. Dhapeshwarkar's "Motherhood" and Syt. Gondhalker's "Her Own Story", reach the average in merit. Syt. Nageshkar's "Village Girl" has remained unperceived by those who award Syt. Dhopeshwarkar's ambitions but insignificant composition. Syt. Nageshkar's small painting is not small in value.

"SKILL LIFE."

The "Skill Life" section is full of stereotype exhibits. Miss Henderson's "Silver Bells," and Miss Wiles' "She Love Me, She Loves Me Not." are, of course an exception. The screens assigned to the "Young Artists" are a positive encumbrance and obstruction. Except Syt. Chetty's group of fishermen and Syt. Mullick's "Beggar Woman", there is nothing noteworthy in the sculptural section.

PHOTOGRAPHY AND OILS.

The photographic section is, certainly, interesting and varied. Syt. Nalwalla is, perhaps, not as well-known as Syt. Unwalla. But Syt. Nalwalla has earned his recognition and prize. The imaginative quality and sense for composition observable in Syt. Nalwalla's work are not often noticeable in Syt. Unwalla's work. Syts. Somel, Bottlewalla, Khareghat, Bhajekar show the general progressive tendencies in photography. Mr. Jepson's "Morning Mist" is a picture seen daily but observed rarely. Mr. Jepson has shown the rare glimpse. The "oils" section contain notable work from Miss Dalston's. Syts. Jaskar, Trinidade, Dhage, S. Iyengar. Mr. A. X. Trinidade's "How the Poor Live" is an acquisition for any lover of art, straightforward and sincere.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS, A UNIVERSAL ORGANISATION

(Continued from page 1.)

was trying to ascertain its real character and prepare a way out of it. It was true, he said, that every country had some principal features in that respect; but one thing was common to all, and it was that the causes of the present depression were world-wide, and they could be cured by world co-operation alone. The speaker added that so far as the non-politcal problems in which the League took interest were concerned U. S. A. also was co-operating with it, like its other members.

WORK OF ASSEMBLY AND COUNCIL.

Sir Arthur then described the method of the League's working through its Assembly which met every year in September, and its Council which held three or four sessions every year, and on which 14 countries sent their representatives. India, he added, was a full-fledged member of the League and was any time eligible for election to the Council of the League. Besides the Assembly and the Council the League had a permanent Secretariat which prepared material for the meetings of the Assembly and the Council and also got the best experts from different countries to discuss questions of general interest. The experts who formed a commttee after discussing the problem came to an agreement and the Secretariat then found ways and means to give effect to that agreement. The usual way of doing it was to get it ratified by the Government of the different countries. This the speaker held, was the most important part of the League's work, because it not only meant an agreement of policy, but also provided facilities for all to get the educated experience of the world about a question and also to an interchange of views.

A PRACTICAL INSTANCE.

As a practical instance of how the League strives to attain its first and foremost object, viz., prevention of War, Sir Arthur explained how in 1925 the League Council prevented a war that was about to break in the Balkan Peninsula and how Greek and Bulgarian troops which had actually crossed each other's frontiers peacefully retired without the loss of a single life due to the intervention of the League. Sir Arthur held that it was a unique incident in the world's history.

BEST INSTRUMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

Proceeding, Sir Arthur observed that the world must have an instrument of international co-operation and he added that the League with its machinery and method of work was the best instrument for achieving such a purpose.

CHANCES OF WAR REDUCED.

Sir Arthur then dwelt on the value of the League, and said that it was some assurance against war, though not a complete assurance as yet. But no one could doubt that it had reduced chances of war and he hoped that the chances of a world war at least were much reduced.

LEAGUE AND INDIA.

Concluding, the speaker made a few observations regarding the relation of the League to India's political problems. He felt sure that when the future history of India would be written the fact of her having achieved the status of a full member of the League in 1919 will be marked as an important stage in her political development. He recalled Ireland's case and said that the same thing would happen in the case of India also.

But over and above all, Sir Arthur said was the fact that Geneva was not devoting attention to political problems alone. It was, at the same time, evolving a new culture and a world civilization. It was something, he said, that would help the culture and civilization of every country. It was a remote but a lofty ideal and as East and West both were interested in it, both of them must contribute to its growth and contribute equally. It was a practical idealism and it was in that respect that India with her traditions of culture and civilization could contribute much to that new world civilization.

The President proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker. He observed that when Britain had conferred on India the membership of the League, she could not possibly deny nationhood to India. He believed that India was marching rapidly towards Dominion Status.

PROF WADIA'S GENTLE REMINDER.

Prof. P. A. Wadia then spoke for a few minutes. He did not want to strike a discordant note, but he, however, wanted that when Sir Arthur had told them what the League had done they should also think of how much more was still to be done. He appreciated the practical idealism of the League about which Sir Arthur spoke; but said that if those responsible only translated their idealism into practice the world would be quite different than what it was at present. He hoped that India who while she was under British domination could not get much help from the League for the solution of her internal problems would be benefited more when she became self-governing, and she would also have more to offer to the world.

As soon as the President declared the meeting dissolved loud cries of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai" rent the Hall.

## Shroffs' Pay To Be Revised

### RESULT OF COMMITTEE'S ACCEPTANCE OF RECOMMENDATIONS

(By Mail).

NEW DLLHI, Jan. 23.

The Standing Finance Committee has sanctioned a permanent recurring grant of Rs. 21,756 for the revision of pay of shroffs in Currency Offices. It is proposed to raise the scales of pay of Shroffs in Currency Offices as a result of the acceptance of the recommendation of the Committee appointed to enquire into the condition of service and scales of pay of currency employers.—A. P.

## SIMPSON MURDER ECHO

### Gupta Pleads Not Guilty

(From Our Correspondent.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

Charges of murder, conspiracy and possession of fire arms without licence were framed to-day by the Special Tribunal against Sjt. Dineshchandra Gupta, a student of Dacca University in connexion with the murder of Lt.-Col. N. S. Simpson, Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal. Gupta pleaded not guilty.

## Arrested For "Instigating Boycott Of Census"

(From A Correspondent).

BHATKAL, Jan. 23.

Bababhat, a volunteer from Kumta and a boy aged 11 years Dattatray Mangesh Bhat, who is captain of the local Vanar Sena, were arrested under Cr. L. A. Act (17-1) for instigating the boycott of census, and erasing the census numbers on hearing the release of Mahatma Gandhi.

## Mahatma Reaches Cheoki

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 28.

Mr. Gandhi and party arrived at Cheoki by the Bombay Mail and were taken by car to Anand Bhawan. They were met at Cheoki by Mr. Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru and several members of the All-India Congress Working Committee. The Law Member also went to Cheoki. The crowds which had assembled at Allahabad junction to welcome Mahatma Gandhi were disappointed.—A. P.

and others, a big procession passed in the town. A big procession was held in which prayers were offered for the long life of Mahatma Gandhi.

## Butcher's Son As Premier.

### AND A NEGRO AS MINISTER

### NO 'INFERIORITY COMPLEX' IN FRENCH CABINET

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Paris.—M. Pierre Laval, butcher's son, who becomes the Premier of France at age of 47, has already made history. He has included a Negro in his Ministry by appointing M. Daigne, deputy of Senegal, as Under-Secretary for Colonies.—Reuter.

## DIVISION ON TRADE DISPUTES BILL.

### Government Defeat Not Likely

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The debate in the Commons on the Trade Disputes Bill which has come up for the second reading was resumed in afternoon, and will conclude with division at 11 p.m. on 28th January. Government defeat is not anticipated in view of the Liberal Party decision to abstain.—Reuter.

## PANCHMAHALS' DICTATOR ARRESTED.

(From A Correspondent.)

HALOL, January 27.

Halol and other villages observed the "Independence Day" hartal, procession and meeting being chief functions of the day. Dr. Manecklal Shah the Dictator of Panch Mahals, presided over the function, who entered Halol defying the Magisterial ban. The Independence resolution which was proposed by the doctor, was passed unanimously by the audience. The meeting terminated with a flag salutation ceremony. Late at night the sub-Inspector Kothavala approached the doctor and arrested him under section 3 of the 11th Ordinance and section 144 Criminal Procedure Code. Many arrests are pending in the Taluka. News arrived here of sweeping arrests all over Panchmahals, including that of Sjt. Bhogilal Raidya of Kalol, on the Independence Day.

## A MOVING TALE

### Mrs Row's Account Of Assault On Women's Procession

Mrs. Kshama Row writes:—

On the afternoon of last Saturday, I was asked to go and see the wounded women of Borsad and other surrounding villages so I went there that night along with three other ladies. Upon reaching Anand, we motored up to Bhadran where there is a resting place for volunteers and guests. Here we met Shrimati Kasturbai Gandhi who had also come there the previous night to show her sympathy with the wounded women of Borsad.

"WOMEN BADLY MAULED."

At Bhadran, we saw a few women badly mauled and wounded before we set out on our day's inspection. Amongst the most serious cases was a young girl with her head battered with lathis and her chest bruised with the butt end of a rifle. She lay groaning with pain. Another woman's right hand was badly hurt with repeated lathi blows and had been tied up with splints and bandages.

Before proceeding on our investigation I was told the story of the atrocities and what follows is what I heard from a person who was actually on the spot when these events happened and saw everything himself:—

ACCOUNT OF AN EYE WITNESS.

"On the 15th of January Lilavati Ashar from Bombay organised a small procession of women for showing sympathy with the four Sholapur prisoners. From the 12th to the 18th, all processions and meetings had been prohibited Lilavati was, therefore, arrested and taken to the lock-up. Twenty women followed her there and asked to be arrested, as they said, they too having taken part in the procession, were equally "guilty". They were, however, sworn at by the police and chased away. Lilawati was taken to the fouzdar the following day and was asked all sorts of questions, namely, what her name was, her father's name, her present address, etc. She answered all his questions, but upon refusing to tell him her father's address in Bombay, he used the most vile language. As she remonstrated, he gave her several blows on her face which stunned her. Soon after she fell down unconscious. That same day she was removed to the Sabarmaty jail.

That she should have been arrested and jailed for having organised a procession that was banned one can understand, but in what country would a police official be allowed to slap and use vile language to a respectable woman simply because she refused to answer a question of this character.

My informant's narrative continues:—

1,500 WOMEN'S PROTEST.

"Six days later, that is, on the 21st, Benaktiben, the wife of a landowner organised another procession to protest against the brutal treatment meted out to Lilawati. There was no order from the police prohibiting this procession. 1,500 women from 31 different villages flocked to join her and they all gathered in the large pillages of Borsad. Hardly had all arranged themselves in groups, when a large body of seventy policemen, some armed with lathis and others with both lathis and rifles appeared on the scene, used the most vile language and attacked the women who carried the national flags. Every one of these women was hammered with lathis and some with the butt end of rifles to give up the flag. Some of them unable to cope with the brutal force of the men lay flat on their chests to protect the flags. Thereupon they were kicked and some of them fainted."

URGENT NEED FOR PROTEST.

This is the story in short.

We started from Bhadran at 9-30 and visited as many villages we could until it got very dark. I saw with my own eyes every woman that had fallen a victim to the brutality of the police. We went to the camps of the villagers of Vasana, Davol, Ankla, Arkla, Ras and Dundakuva. In each of these villages, I saw the wounds of several women, talked to them and the account given to me by every one of these women tallied exactly with the one that I had heard before starting from Bhadran. There was nothing that had been exaggerated. I saw with my own eyes the horrible bruises of several women, some had these on their chests, others on their hips, and several on their backs. It is needless to describe my feelings of horror, resentment and distress. The least I could do in connection with this episode is to urge my countrymen and women to do all in their power to protest again this inhuman treatment meted out to our helpless sisters who have shown such courage as would put many of us to shame.

"MOST DEPLORABLE."

The most deplorable part of the episode is that these men who have acted thus are our own countrymen. Every one of these wounded women told me that these men who hammered them were reeking with the smell of alcohol. If the story is authentic it is not difficult to account for their conduct. I can personally vouch for the truth of the statements of women which were more than borne out by the serious wounds and bruises which I saw."

## INDEPENDENCE THROUGH ARCADIA

### Bengal & India Govts. Sanction 3-1/2 Lakh's Scheme

### CREATION OF MINIATURE CO-OPERATIVE STATE

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

Sir Daniel Hamilton announced at a meeting at University Institute Hall yesterday that the proposals put forward by him for the establishment of a Co-operative State had been agreed to by both by India and Bengal Governments. The proposals were firstly for the Government of India to lend Rs. 150,000 for the establishment of the Bolpur Gosaba Training School for Co-operative works and secondly for the Bengal Government to place at the disposal of Sir D. Hamilton a block of land in the Sunderbans for the purpose of creating an estate of about 10,000 acres to be worked on co-operative lines. The estate remaining the property of the Bengal Government. Thirdly for the Government of India to lend a further sum of Rs. 200,000 for the development of the estate.

SWARAJ THROUGH CO-OPERATIVE STATE.

Sir Daniel was sure the proposals, if followed up, would supply what is still lacking in the proposed new constitution for India, and in the dawn of independence for the individual and, therefore, for the nation and solve the unemployment problem among the 'Bhadralok.'

ARCADIA OUTLINED.

The features of the scheme are that the ryot will get rice-land yielding four lakhs worth of paddy and the land will provide living for 2,000 families. Doctors and teachers will be paid for by the people from paddy and not toddy and salt. The villagers would learn the art of self-government through panchayat which will form an electoral unit. The populace to consist of all castes and creeds and this miniature co-operative state be named "Andrepur" after the poor saint who having neither silver nor gold, found the money to create it.

## RATLAM'S FIRST SPINNING AND WG. MILL.

RATLAM, Jan. 27.

His Highness the Maharaja of Ratlam declared open to-day before a large gathering a spinning and weaving Mill, the first of its kind in these parts. There was to be noticed a strong contingent of Bombay merchants connected with the textile industry as mill-owners, brokers, etc. The Agents of the New Mill are Messrs. Goculdas Dungersey & Co., who welcomed His Highness. In the course of their speech it was stated:—

"The selection of your Highness's capital, which besides being an important railway centre is well known for its good climate, for erecting the mill here in preference to several other States from whose Darbars we have overtures, is mainly due to Your Highness's personal interest in textile industry and the development of trade and the knowledge that your able Dewan, Rajkumar Sirdarsingh has himself successfully engaged in certain industrial pursuits.

His Highness the Maharaja in the course of his reply said as follows:—

"The welfare of my people being my chief concern all such efforts to develop trade and introduce new industrial ventures are specially gratifying to me and I will follow with much interest the progress of the Mill as also of the Shree Sajjan Free Gunj, the Dyeing and Bleaching Works, the Ice Factory, etc., which have recently been started."

## PREPARING FOR T. U. C. SESSION

The Secretary, T. U. C. Propaganda Committee, writes:—

A meeting of the propaganda Committee appointed for preparing for the forthcoming T. U. C. session was held at the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union Office on Tuesday under the presidentship of Mr. Sundar Kabadi, when the platform of unity proposed by The Girni Kamgar Union was adopted in principle, and it was decided to discuss the details at the next meeting which will be held at the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union Office to-morrow (Friday), at 8 p.m. Mr. Purandare was elected Secretary of the Propaganda Committee.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL.

Sir Arthur Salter and Mr. Felkin arrived at Government House, Bombay, on Wednesday.

## WORLD SITUATION OF AMERICAN COTTON

### HUGE DECREASE IN CONSUMPTION EVERYWHERE

### SEQUEL TO TRADE DEPRESSION AND INDIA'S BOYCOTT

(From Our Commercial Correspondent)

Bombay, January 28.

The following cable received here states that during the first five months of the present season, the consumption of American cotton all over the world shows a big decrease of about 13 lakhs of bales.

Total spinners' takings by Great Britain's mills show a alarming fall which now amounts to 462,000 bales against 809,000 bales from 1st August to 24th January 1930, and 958,000 bales for the same period of 1928-29. This decrease is mainly due to the strong boycott of foreign cotton in this country, which has resulted in a decline of over 30 per cent in imports. The trade depression is general in almost every country and spinners' takings in U. S. A. and canada from 1st August 1930 to 24th January 1931 are 2,948,000 bales against 3,614,000 in 1929-30, and 4,546,000 in 1928-29 for the same period This season, Continental spinners have taken so far 1,811,000 bales against 2,235,000 in 1929-30 and 2,440,000 in 1928-29.

Japan and China's takings of American Cotton are 609,000 bales from the 1st August 1930 to 24th January 1931 against 839,000 for the same period in 1929-30, and 10,30,000 for the same period of 1928-29. Total takings by world's spinners up to 24th January 1931 from the beginning of the season of American cotton amount to 5,830,000 bales against 7,497,000 for the same period of 1929-30, and 8,968,000 for the same period of 1928-29.

CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS.

World consumption during December 1930 915,000; 1929 1,041,000 to the end of December 1930 4,561,000; 1929 5,860,000.

World Stocks at the end of December 1930 15,70,000; 1929 13,217,000.

Sales of yarn and cloth in United States have increased slightly. Mill situation elsewhere irregular and unchanged.

## AUSTIN GAINS INVITATION TILLE

### Thrilling Duel With Andrews

The finals of the Men's Singles in the Invitation Tournament was played yesterday between Austin and Andrews, and though the latter lost, Austin was fully extended. Andrews played a great game, retrieving some impossible shots but Austin rose to greater heights especially in the final set when the score stood at 2—4 against him. Both drove hard but Austin clearly established his supremacy in that department of the game. It proved to be a battle of wits and often Andrews was outmanoeuvred by his younger adversary who scored in the keenly contested rallies. In the first set, Andrews started off at a fast pace but Austin was unperturbed and established a lead of 5—3 to win the set at 6—4. Andrews' continued driving hard till he found Austin leading at 3—0 and then changed his tactics sending over soft ones with the result that he was able to equalise after ten games. In the final set, he led at 4—2 but thereafter Austin playing superb tennis simply outclassed the New Zealander to win four games off the reel and the match amidst deafening applause.

The second match to be staged on the Centre Court produced poor tennis when Wallis Myers and Mrs. McKenzie disposed off McLeod and Miss Woodbridge in two straight sets.

The other Mixed Doubles match between Kamruddin and Miss Stebbing and Oliff and Mrs. Moir was a ding-dong affair, and the match was postponed at four games all in the third set.

The Results were:—

MEN'S SINGLES FINAL.

Austin beat Andrews (6—4); (4—6); (6—4).

MIXED DOUBLES.

Wallis Myers and Mrs. McKenzie beat McLeod and Miss Woodbridge (6—3); (6—4).

Kamruddin and Miss Stebbing v. Oliff and Mrs. Moir (7—5); (5—7); (4—4); unfinished.

## "DISCARDED LOVE"

### At The Opera House

(By D. S.)

"Discarded Love," the Indian film shown this week at the Opera House, is of more than average interest. The principal feature is its excellent photography of some scenes, among which may be mentioned the dark green trees silhoutted against the blue sky, while the light effects in several "shots" have been well secured.

The interior sets are well designed to create and emphasise the appropriate atmosphere and local colour of the story which deals with Turkish life. The picture which is produced by Dr. Alvaro for the Surya Prakash Film Co. maintains the continuity of the theme despite a number of straggling incidents that are crowded around the principal character. Miss Lilavati, one of the younger stars of the screen, gives an effective portrayal of the tragic and unhappy character of the girl who avenges the treachery of her lover by taking his life.

In the interval, Nina Gromova, a Russian dancer gives two dances on the stage. One is a fox-trot jazz, and the other an Indian dance of the Marwari type.

## Dharwar Honours Released Leaders

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Jan. 28.

Dharwar organised a big procession with leaders' photos and a public meeting last evening in which about 2,000 people attended. In the meeting held under the presidentship of Sjt. R. R. Diwakar, ex-President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, resolutions congratulating Mahatmajt, Pandit Jawaharlal and other released leaders and expressing full confidence in them as also assuring unstinted support to any further programme that they may lay down, were unanimously passed.


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# STOCKS AND SHARES.

## MONTH-END LONG LIQUIDATION

### Poor Buying Power

Bombay, Jan. 28.

As usual there was month-end long liquidation, which in the absence of demand proved too heavy to sustain prices. Prices opened quiet and declined by the close. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 663/12 and declined to Rs. 656/4. Fazal shares opened at Rs. 352/8 and declined to Rs. 343/12. Pearls opened at Rs. 232/- and after declining to Rs. 228/12 closed steady at Rs. 230/-. Tata Hydros and Burma shares both declined owing to absence of demand. Tata Steel shares were quiet and ordinary closed at Rs. 28/4.

To-day's decline is nothing beyond the technical readjustment of the speculative situation. Money market is very tight and nobody wants to invest in shares when better rates are offered outside.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

BOMBAY, Jan. 28.

Bombay Dyeing 663,62,63,55,56.
Century 255,48,50.
Colaba 107.
Crescent 72,71.
Fazul 352,42,43.
Indore 343,41.
Madhowji N. 30.
Nagpur 365,58.
New Great 164,63,60.
Pearl 233,35,28,30.
Simplex 71,68-8.
Swadeshi 280,72.
Burma 462,53,57.
Hydro 109-6,3-2.
Tram 129,18.
Deff. 286,81.
Ord. 28-12,27-8, 28-4.
Bundi 13-10.
Indian 142,90.
Katni Ord. 152.
Alock 159,58.

**MILLS.**

| | Bombay, Jan. 28. |
|---|---|
| 100 Ahm. Advance | 295 |
| 50 Apollo | 3-0 |
| 10 Bom: Cotton P. | 3-12 |
| 500 Bom. Cotton | 130 |
| 250 Bombay Dyeing | 656-4 |
| 250 Bradbury P. | 160 |
| 250 Bradbury | 130 |
| 100 Century | 250 |
| 500 Central India P. | 443-12 |
| 100 Central India | 358-12 |
| 100 Colaba | 107-8 |
| 100 Coorla | 147-8 |
| 100 Crescent | 71-4 |
| 250 Currim | 62-8 |
| 250 David | 110 |
| 250 Dawn | 510 |
| 200 E. D. Sassoon | 50 |
| 10 E. D. Sassoon D. | 0-7-0 |
| 100 Elphinstone P. | 20 |
| 100 Elphinstone | 5-12 |
| 250 Fazulbhoy | 343-12 |
| 100 Finlay | 77-0 |
| 1000 Framji Petit | 170 |
| 100 Gokak | 124-6 |
| 1000 Hindustan | 1,405 |
| 100 Indore Malwa | 341-4 |
| 100 Jamshed Pref | 60 |
| 250 Jamshed | 10 |
| 50 Kastoorchand | 11-4 |
| 100 Khatau | 102-8 |
| 100 Kohinoor | 133-12 |
| 250 Laxmi | 905 |
| 100 Madhowji | 30 |
| 250 Madras United | 275 |
| 1000 Manockji Petit | 738/12 |
| 100 Meyer Sassoon | 45 |
| 1000 Morarji | 354-6 |
| 50 Mysore | 102-8 |
| 200 New Great P. | 125-0 |
| 200 New Great | 160-0 |
| 100 New City | 60 |
| 250 Pabani | 125-0 |
| 250 Pearl | 230 |
| 100 Phoenix | 292-8 |
| 10 Premier | 1-0-0 |
| 100 Shapurji | 5-12 |
| 1000 Sholapur | 1410 |
| 250 Simplex | 68-2 |
| 100 Swan | 75 |
| 100 Swadeshi | 2 72-8 |
| 25 Tata P. | 14 |
| 25 Tata | 30 |
| 500 Vishnu P. | 587-8 |
| 500 Vishnu | 1380 |
| 1000 Western | 690 |
| **BANKS.** | |
| 00-50 Baroda | 69-12 |
| 50-25 Central | 14-10 |
| £10- 5 Eastern | 74 |
| 500 Imperial | 1160-0 |
| 500-125 Imperial Contr | 290 |
| 100-50 India | 34-8 |
| 5 Union | 3-3-3 |
| **CEMENT.** | |
| 10 Bundi | 13-10 |
| 70 Gwalior | 66/8 |
| 250 Indian | 190-0 |
| 100 Katni 1st P. | 102 |
| 100 Katni 2nd P. | 104-8 |
| 40 Katni Dr. | 555-0 |
| 100 Katni | 152-8 |
| 100 Punjab P. | 9-8 |
| 10 Punjab | 8-8 |
| 100 Shahabad | 145 |
| **INSURANCE.** | |
| 10 Jupiter P. | 8-2 |
| 15 Jupiter | 7-8 |
| New India | 16-2 |
| 200.100 Oriental | 1.500 |
| 10 Vulcan | 5-4-0 |
| **ELECTRIC.** | |
| 100 Ahmedabad | 120 |
| 1000 Andhra Val. P. | 940 |
| 1000 Andhra Val. | 625 |
| 50 Bom. Tram P. | 65-12 |
| 50 Bombay Tram | 118-12 |
| 100 Tata Hydro P. | 105-0 |
| 100 Tata Hydro | 108-2 |
| 1000 Tata Hydro | 1050 |
| 1000 Tata Power | 436-4 |
| **RAILWAYS.** | |
| 500 Ahm. Frantij | 802/8 |
| 100 Amritsar Patit | 118 |
| 100 Central Provin. | 87-0 |
| 100 Dho. Barramati | 89 |
| 100 Guzrat | 66-0 |
| 90 Mandra Bhon | 65-8 xd. |
| 500 Tapti Valley | 630 |
| **MINING** | |
| 10 Central India | 0-12-0 |
| 10 Shivrajpur | 13 |
| 150 Tata Steel 1 P. | 120-0 |
| 100 Tata Steel 2 P. | 50-4 |
| 30 Tata Steel D. | 281-4 |
| 70 Tata Steel | 28-4 |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | |
| 100 Alcock | 158-12 |
| 80 Bom. Uganda | 16-0 |
| 250 Bom. Steam P. | 800 |
| 250 Bom. Steam | 162-8 |
| 50 Bom. Telephone | 44 |
| 85 Brit. B. Petrol | 3-5-0 |
| 125 Bom. Burma Old | 457.8 |
| 50 Bombay Burma New | 168-12 |
| 100 Ind. Bleaching | 103-12 |
| 15 Scindia | 6-8-0 |

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.

| | Season to Date. | This Season Week | Corresponding Week. 1929-30. | 1929-30. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total in Sight (excluding linters) | 19,790 | 130 | 11,717 | 187 | Bales. |
| Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters) | 2,946 | 80 | 3,946 | 124 | ,, |
| Exports from U. S. Ports | 4,403 | 104 | 4,817 | 135 | ,, |
| Of which to Japan | 583 | 29 | 713 | 19 | ,, |
| Of which to China | 221 | 3 | 119 | 5 | ,, |
| Of which to G. B. | 812 | 12 | 968 | 26 | ,, |
| Of which to Germany | 1,166 | 22 | 1,283 | 34 | ,, |
| Stock at New York | — | 229 | — | 96 | ,, |
| Stock at U. S. Ports | — | 4,053 | — | 2,471 | ,, |
| Stock at U. S. interior towns | — | 1,696 | — | 1,430 | ,, |
| World's visible supply | — | 10,326 | — | 8,629 | ,, |
| Of which American cotton | — | 8,051 | — | 6,223 | ,, |
| Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters) | 5,830 | 166 | 7,497 | 288 | ,, |
| Receipts at U. S. Ports | 7,257 | 96 | 7,260 | 105 | ,, |

All figures are in thousands.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS
Ex-Godown.
BOMBAY, Jan. 7.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 418 per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Soil Ready Rs. 21 per case of 84 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 90 per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION
BOMBAY, Jan. 28.

Castorseeds Delivery May. Opening Rs. 28/8-, Highest Rs. 28/11-. Lowest Rs. 28/2/6, Closing Rs. 28/8-.

Groundnut seeds Delivery February, Opening Rs. 27/10/- Lowest Rs. 27/2-, Closing Rs. 27/6-.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 27.

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 8.36 |
| March | 8.31 |
| May | 8.14 |
| July | 8.59 |
| September | 8.77 |
| November | 8.87 |
| January | 8.99 |
| Sakcharidis F. G. F. Spot | 8.75 |

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES
BOMBAY, Jan. 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| F. P. Bales 1930-31:— | |
| Receipts to date 27-1-31 | 7319000 |
| Receipts Yesterday do. | 23000 |
| Exports to date do. | 4419000 |
| Stock at Ports 23-1-31 | 4053000 |
| Stock Interior Towns do. | 1696000 |
| Stock Liverpool 23-1-31 | 1031000 |
| Visible Supply 23-1-31 | 8051000 |
| Quantity in Sight do. | 1079000 |
| ,, out of Sight 23-1-31 | 5330000 |
| F. P. Bales 1929-30. | |
| Receipts to date 27-1-31 | 7310000 |
| Receipts yesterday do | 18000 |
| Exports to date do | 4888000 |
| Stock at Ports 23-1-31 | 2171000 |
| Stock Interior Towns do. | 1430000 |
| Stock Liverpool 23-1-31 | 589000 |
| Visible Supply 23-1-31 | 6223000 |
| Quantity in Sight do. | 11717000 |
| ,, out of Sight 23-1-31 | 7497000 |

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS
BOMBAY, Jan. 28.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linseed May | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Wheat May | 4 | 9 | 9 |
| Groundnuts | 5 | 12 | 0 |
| Cotton seed | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Castorseed | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Rapeseed | 3 | 2 | 0 |

# Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Jan. 28.

Following a rise of 19 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 189-4 for Broach A.-M. delivery. At the opening there was some buying which hardened prices to Rs. 190, but increased selling resulted in a relapse. The market closed at 2-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M 189.
Oomra March 154-4.
Oomra May 156-12.
Bengal March 139-4.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS
BOMBAY, Jan. 28.

April 127-70 plus 2-10.
July 123-90 plus 1-80.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

100 Narshi Nagshi Beawar 145
46 Do. Belapur 151½
102 Breul & Co. Wun 167½
110 B. Karshandas Hingoli 156
118 Mithabhai Nahroo Dhamangaon 159
200 Japan T. & Co. Pandurna 162
100 Chacheti T. & Co. Neemuch 61½
100 Ital India Dhuri 145
113 Arjan Khimji Chopda 156½
50 Currimbhai Kasganj 150
100 S. J. Devid Sirhind 153½
100 Ralli Bros. Rotak 146

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
BOMBAY, Jan. 28.

| | Quality. Fine | Average |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 155 | 145 |
| Bengal Fine | 150 | 140 |
| Bengal F. G. | 145 | 135 |
| Sindh Punjab Fine | 150 | 140 |
| Sindh Punjab F. G. | 145 | 135 |
| Wardha-Hingt Fine | 170 | 133 |
| Nagpur Savner Fine | 165 | 160 |
| Yeotmal Fine | 160 | 155 |
| Arvi Fine | 160 | 155 |
| Amraoti Fine | 155/57 | 150 |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine | 155 | 150 |
| Mulkapur Fine | 150/53 | 145 |
| Khandesh Fine | 150 | 145 |
| Muthia Fine | 143 | 140 |

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Receipts into Bombay.
BOMBAY, Jan. 28.
Since 1st September.

| In full-pressed Bales | Yesterday | This year |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 6349 | 182811 |
| Central India | 5432 | 171055 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 1229 | 97213 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 978 | 41519 |
| Berar | 8240 | 299489 |
| Central Provinces | 3816 | 170305 |
| Total Oomras | 26044 | 962592 |
| Dholera | 796 | 57,348 |
| N. W. Provinces | | 84016 |
| Rajputana | 20 | 17518 |
| Sind-Punjab | 528 | 74334 |
| Broach | 103 | 7186 |
| Coompta and Dharwar | | 16269 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 77 | 8345 |
| Cocoanada | | 16 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | | 13206 |
| Persian | | 89 |
| American | | 18343 |
| Egyptian and African | | 87814 |
| Comilla Burma and other sorts | | 124 |
| Total | 27568 | 1347200 |

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
BOMBAY, Jan. 28.

| In full pressed Bales. | 1st Sept. to 22nd Jan. | Yesterday This year |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 10416 | 215742 |
| Japan and China | 6673 | 706708 |
| Coast Ports | | 7302 |
| Up-country by Rail | | 56523 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe and Japan | | 37924 |
| Total | 17089 | 1024199 |

**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.**

Bombay, Jan. 28.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/11
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-8.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/14
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93-7.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/13
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/10
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 100/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-36 Rs. 100.
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/9.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 71-8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 71-8.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 83/14.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101-4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101-4.

Forward Rates.—3rd February settlement. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62-15-0. 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 100/9/0.

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

# AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

## Absence Of Sellers.

### TRADE INERESTS BUY.

Bombay, Jan. 28

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm on the absence of selling, influenced by trade and New Orleans buying. Prices after opening at the lowest point at a decline of 2 points improved 11 points and finally closed at a rise of 9 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points to 10.50c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and prices advanced 8 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 9 points to 10.16c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened quiet, but in the afternoon prices advanced on scarcity of contracts, trade calling and covering by shorts with a wider straddle than for some time past. The market closed firm at a rise of 6 to 7 points. Middling American spot cot? ton prices advanced 3 points to 5.64 and sales amounted to 3,000 bales.

Egyptian cotton prices advanced 19 to 17 points and Empire cotton futures advanced 7 to 5 points.

LONG SIDE ADVISABLE.

Messrs. Langley and Co. in their weekly report state:—

Advices from our American correspondents indicate a broader inquiry for Spot cotton in the Southern markets, Japanese and Continental demand being more in evidence than for some time. Additionally, they report a generally more optimistic feeling as a result of the impressive resistance of the Futures market in spite of the many unsettling features that have developed during the last few weeks. The improvement in the Indian political outlook has also contributed its share to the more cheerful feeling that prevails. The latest news as to the Textile wages dispute in Lancashire, however, is not encouraging, but hopes are still expressed that the lock-out will not be of a prolonged nature.

While undoubtedly the general feeling the world over is more friendly disposed to cotton, this is not yet being reflected in the off-take figures which continue disappointing. If, however, it is not possible to find evidence of an improved off-take, there is ample evidence that the enormous weight of cotton that depressed prices, has been lifted to a large extent by the cotton passing into the hands of strong holders who presumably are prepared to hold it until such time as the trade shows an improved capacity to consume it. This is reflected in a much firmer basis for desirable cotton which can no longer be secured at bargain prices. As the supply side of the equation can only continue to shrink, be it ever so slowly, between now and the arrivals of new crop, it seems reasonable to assume that holders' attitude will continue to stiffen and the weight of cotton get gradually less, so that we cannot see any likelihood of selling pressure except from stale long liquidation which itself must be almost completed. We, therefore, regard any appreciable decline as extremely unlikely and look for a slow and steady appreciation in values.

With the planting season almost upon us, it is evident that a really appreciable advance would go a long way towards neutralising the strenuous acreage reduction campaign and for this reason we advise operations on the long side for small profits only.

**PRIVATE CABLES.**

N. Y. January Highest 10.44 (12.48 p.m.); Lowest 10.33 (Opening).

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

11-15 a.m.—Liverpool: Steady owing to recovery of Alexandria. Small market.

4-45 p.m.—New York Cables: Textile slightly improved in price and volume, cotton quiet but good undertone.

9 p.m.—Market improved on trade fixing call sales and shortage of contracts. It looks to us as if New York-Liverpool differences will widen further.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 5.63; Broach A-M (Expected) Rs. 189 equal to 4.28. Difference 135 points equal to Rs. 60.

New York May (Close) 10.64 equal to 5.32; Broach A-M (Expected) Rs. 189 equal to 4.28. Difference 104 points equal to Rs. 46.

Liverpool—New York (at Liverpool close): May 63, October 55 (American points).

Reuter's Cable: New York market was quiet but firm on the absence of selling, influenced by trade buying and New Orleans buying.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Masters meeting Government Thursday but masters adament.

Liverpool.—Market shows signs of improving owing to strength of Egyptian market. Speculators are more inclined to buy Egyptian Sakels. Lancashire yarn strike negotiations adjourned to Thursday.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 27.

March close at 4s. 1-3/4d. up 1/8d.
May close at 4s. 2-5/8d. down 7/8d.
July close at 4s. 4-3/8d. up 1/8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

March per bushel Dols. 79-1/2 up 1/8.
May per bushel Dols. 81-7/8 up 1/4.
July per bushel Dols. 66-1/4 up 3.4.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

March 10.70 —3.
April 10.80 —2.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.

February-April 16s. 6d. unchanged.
May-August 16s. 7-1/2d. down 1-1/2d.

LONDON LINSEED.

January-February £8-5-0 down 2s. 6d.

WHEAT CABLE (CHICAGO).

Market advanced on unfavourable weather in the South-west, strength of North-west market and bullish Broad Street visible supply. Closed firm.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 27.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 10.41 plus .10 |
| May | 10.64 plus .09 |
| July | 10.87 plus .10 |
| October | 11.10 plus .11 |
| December | 11.28 plus .12 |
| Middling Spot | 10.50 plus .10 |

NEL ORLEANS COTTON.

New Orleans, Jan. 27.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 10.40 plus .08 |
| May | 10.65 plus .09 |
| Middling Spot | 10.16 plus .09 |

New York: 10-55 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time):—

New York, Jan. 27.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 10.36 |
| May | 10.61 |
| July | 10.82 |
| New York: Noon Call:— | |
| March | 10.38 |
| May | 10.62 |
| July | 10.85 |

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 27.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 26,000 Bales. |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 2,000 Bales. |
| Day's Exports to the Continent | 5,000 Bales. |

LIVERPOOL LOTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 27.

| | Opening. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|
| January | 5.40 | 5.48 plus .06 |
| February | | 5.49 plus .06 |
| March | 5.45 | 5.53 plus .06 |
| April | | 5.57 plus .06 |
| May | 5.54 | 5.62 plus .06 |
| June | | 5.66 plus .06 |
| July | 5.64 | 5.71 plus .06 |
| August | | 5.74 plus .06 |
| September | | 5.77 plus .06 |
| October | 5.73 | 5.81 plus .07 |
| November | | 5.85 plus .07 |
| December | | 5.89 plus .07 |
| January 1932 | | 5.91 plus .07 |
| Middling Spot | | 5.64 plus .03 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 27.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sales at Liverpool | 3,000 Bales |
| Sales for Export | 100 Bales. |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton | Nil |

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 27.

| | |
|---|---|
| BROACH (Good Staple):— | |
| Fully Good | 4.24 |
| Fine | 4.44 |
| Superfine | 4.64 |
| OOMRA:— | |
| Good | 3.59 |
| Fully Good | 3.79 |
| Fine | 3.99 |
| BENGAL:— | |
| Good | 3.34 |
| Fully Good | 3.49 |
| Fine | 3.64 |
| SCINDE:— | |
| Fully Good | 3.49 |
| Fine | 3.64 |
| Superfine | 3.79 |

GOLD AND SILVER
BOMBAY, Jan. 28.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bar Silver Spote | 41 | 5 | 0 |
| Maha delivery | 41 | 5 | 0 |
| Fagan delivery | 40 | 3 | 0 |
| Tejimandi Maha | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Tejimandi Fagan | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| Gold Bar Spot | 21 | 5 | 6 |
| Maha | 21 | 6 | 0 |
| Fagan | 21 | 7 | 0 |
| National Bank | 21 | 15 | 0 |
| Chartered Bank | 21 | 14 | 0 |
| Sovereigns | 21 | 8 | 6 |

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

3 Months Discounts 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2 5/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Call Money 5 1/2 cent.
One month 4 1/2 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

Tone of Silver. Quietly steady India bought, China sold.

# MONEY MARKETS

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 28/32.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Jany. 14 Feby.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 Feby.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32 Early Feby.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 31/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 15/16. Feb.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 29/32 March.
NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 279 1/4.
Banks Selling T T 279
Banks Buying T T 278
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 914.
Banks Buying D D 922.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 3/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1/2
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 68 1/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 89.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 7/8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/8.
CROSS RATE.
New York/London 4.85 5/8 27th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 7/16 28th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 13/32 27th inst.
London/Paris 123.90 27th inst.
London/Belgium 34.83 27th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.09 27th inst.
London/Italy 92.75 27th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 26th inst. £4-4-11 1/2 27th inst.
Silver London Ready 13 15/16 26th inst. 13 5/8 27th inst.
Silver London Forward 13 11/16 26th inst 13 5/8 27th inst.
Silver New York Ready 30 3/16 26th inst. 29 1/2 27th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 15/32 per cent 26th inst. 2 1/2 per cent 27th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 5/8 per cent 26th inst. 2 5/8 per cent 27th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.
Money:—
Inter Bank Call 6 per cent.
3 Mos. 5 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 5 per cent.
12 Mos. 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

## Memorandum

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits Rs. 31,17,000 Decrease.
Other Deposits Rs. 25,91,000 Decrease.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments Rs. 23,76,000 Increase.
Loans Rs. 29,83,000 Increase.
Cash Credits Rs. 75,64,000 Increase.
Bills Discounted and Purchased Rs. 3,23,000 Increase.
Cash Rs. 98,69,000 Decrease.
Percentage 12.49.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Latest Prices:—
Millars Timber and Trading Co. Ord. £0-3-0.
London Tin Corporation Ord. £0-9-0.
Turner and Newall £1-19-0.
Associated Electrical Industries £1-2-0.
Attock Oil £0-17-6.
Associated Portland Cement £1-2-3.
Underground Electric Railways £1-4-6.
Electric Supply Corpn. £2-9-0.
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold Ltd. Ord. £1-2-6.
Beira Railways £0-15-7-1/2.
County of London Electric Supply Ord. £2-8-9.
Marconi International Marine £1-18-1-1/2.
Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co. Ord. £3-2-3.
General Elec. Ord. £2-4-9.
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves £3-12-6.
L. & N. E. Rly. 4 per cent 2nd Pref. £39-5-0.
International Rlys. of C. America Ord. $10.
Malayalam Plantations £0-15-0.
British Burma Petroleum £0-4-6.
Soudan Plantations Syndicate £1-10-0.
British S. Africa (Chartered) £1-7-6.
Pahang Consolidated Ord. £0-7-0.

# RACING REFLECTIONS.

## Likely Winners of The Future.

(By "PILOT")

After the dismal racing of the previous week it was refreshing to see well backed horses to the fore on Saturday last. Close finishes are one of the charms of racing and several exciting tussles at the judge's end made the sport thrilling enough for those who crave for excitement.

May-bar has now won four races in succession and has proved an excellent money spinner for that great sportsman, Mr. "Eve". The Chestnut son of Durbar lacks the size and scope of some of our top-notchers, but for a "little 'un" he races with great heart and is obviously a tractable horse to ride.

In the opinion of many onlookers Spanish Wish's number should have gone up instead of May-bar in the

One must admit it was a rear thing, I never care to dispute the decision of the judge, who, after all, is the best position to allot the final placings, but it is not the first occasion this season that the decision of the "man-in-the-box" has been questioned. In close finishes where three or more horses pass the post seemingly in a line it need. "Quick-eye and a clear-eye to come to a decision and I for one, do not envy the judge his position which is always a thankless one.

Mr. "Eve" with half the season through is at the top of the list among winning owners. May-bar has alone accounted for Rs. 29,000 and this little chestnut must add to his winning account again before the close down of the season.

A lightweight who is likely to be seen in the limelight press, often this season is B Rosen who won two races last week. This jockey rides a strong finish for a lad of his poundage and is at home a both Arabs and thoroughbreds.

"Rosnaree" was galloping resolutely at the finish of the Newbury Plate and I have an idea that he will soon be his head in front.

"Golden Trail" was unfortunate to run up against one better in "Corlyn" in the race for the Yarmouth Plate. This speedy son of Golden Sun must win a nice race for his owner before many days have passed.

In spite of the big weight he had to carry "Maneck Beg" put up a fine display in the race won by Sarsam. Howeth's pony must be a fighting factor when next engaged. He is generally at his best from 6 furlongs to a mile.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 16th January, 1931:—

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | 11,25,00,000 |
| Capital Paid up | 5,62,50,000 |
| Reserve | 5,40,00,000 |
| Public Deposits | 8,44,05,000 |
| Other Deposits | 73,66,86,000 |
| Loans against securities per contra | |
| Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra | 1,00,00,000 |
| Contingent Liabilities | |
| Sundries | 95,65,000 |
| Rupees | 95,09,06,000 |

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Government Securities | 27,02,51,000 |
| Other authorized securities under thee Act | 2,68,32,000 |
| Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India | 5,00,00,000 |
| Loans | 14,62,50,000 |
| Cash Credits | 26,10,84,000 |
| Inland bills discounted and purchased | 5,19,50,000 |
| Foreign bills discounted purchased | 24,35,000 |
| Bullion | |
| Dead Stock | 2,75,12,000 |
| Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra | |
| Sundries | 61,04,000 |
| Balances with other Banks a | 34,54,000 |
| | 84,56,72,000 |
| Cash | 10,50,34,000 |
| Rupees | 95,09,06,000 |

The above balance sheet includes:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Deposits in London | £6,986,200 |
| Advances and Investments in London | £6,856,200 |
| Cash and balances at other Banks in London | £ 231,400 |

Percentage 12.40.
Bank Rate per cent.

**Parker "Bonus" Points**

EVERY Parker pen point undergoes eleven rigid inspections. If it passes all, it is used in the Parker Duofold and the pen grinder receives a premium for perfect work; if not the workman must pay a forfeit. Thus, perfect points, that write with "Pressureless Touch", are insured in every Parker Duofold.

*Unconditionally Guaranteed*

Distributors
Dodge & Seymour, Ltd.
8 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay
12 Waterloo Street, Calcutta

**Parker Duofold**

**Removes Poisonous Waste Without Shock to the System**

You don't think of "Feen-a-mint" as a medicine, but as a delightful, mint-flavored gum confection which you thoroughly enjoy chewing — yet physicians and druggists everywhere are warmly commending it as a completely effective laxative.

Why? Because "Feen-a-mint" contains phenolphthalein (yellow), a tasteless laxative agent which, *when thoroughly chewed* and mixed with the natural mouth juices, promotes complete elimination without any of the unpleasant effects of ordinary laxatives which may be either too weak or too harsh.

To know the difference, get a package of delicious "Feen-a-mint" at your druggist's today—and chew a tablet tonight.

**Feen-a-mint**
*The Chewing LAXATIVE*

**Western India**
Life Insurance Co. Ltd.
SATARA

**FIFTH VALUATION OUT !**

New BONUS per thousand per Annum.

**Endowment Rs. 20.**
and
**Whole Life Rs. 25/-**

No other Company of the same age in India Can show equal results.

For Agency and other particulars, please apply
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

## INDIAN TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

### Girni Kamgar Unions Appeal To Close Up Ranks And A Platform Of Unity.

Mr. G. L. Kandalkar and Mr. V. K. Tavde, President and General Secretary of the Bombay Girni Kamgar (Red Flag) Union have issued the following appeal to all the members of the Indian Trade Union Movement:—

"The interests of the workers can be defended and advanced only by united action. Therefore the split in the ranks of the Indian Trade Union movement is extremely deplorable. Fortunately there are many in our movement who desire unity. But the much desired unity cannot be abidingly realized, unless we all stand on a clearly defined platform.

Much trouble in our movement is caused by the fact that many of the Indian Trade Union Leaders do not accept the fundamental principles governing the historic struggle of the working class against capitalist exploitation. On the other hand, efforts have been made to adopt a very radical programme, when the struggle of the Indian workers is still to be for partial and immediate demands. The schism caused by the clash of the extreme tendencies can be bridged, if the Indian T. U. movement is built upon a platform rejecting both.

In view of the urgency of the situation, we have taken the initiative of drawing up such a platform. We appeal to all Trade Union organization of the country to endorse the platform as the basis of the much-needed unity of the movement.

THE PLATFORM OF UNITY

I The Trade Union is an organ of class-struggle. Its basic task is to organise the workers in a particular trade or industry for defending and advancing their interests. Therefore, under no circumstances, can the object of any Trade Union be to reconcile the interests of capital and labour, or to foster friendly relation between the employer and the employee.

II. The immediate demands of all the Indian Trade Unions are: 1 Eight hours working day, including an hour's rest, in all the trade and industries; 2 Minimum wages guaranteeing all the workers an irreducible standard; 3 Weekly payment of wages, 4 Equal wages for equal labour without racial or sex discrimination; 5 One month's leave a year with full pay; 6 Unemployment, Sickness, Old age and Maternity Insurance at the expenses of the employers; 7 Better housing and labour conditions for the workers. The rent for workers' lodgings not to exceed 10 per cent of the wages; 8 Establishment of independent Workers' Committees in factories, shops, mills, pit-heads, harbours, dockyards, plantation and all other places where collective work is performed, to supervise that the conditions of labour comply with the standard fixed; 9 Abolition of the employment of children under 14 years of age; 10 Abolition of the employment of women and children underground in mines; 11 Abolition of the employment of women for one month preceding and a month after child-birth; 12 Abolition of all other systems of recruiting labour except through the Trade Union. Abolition of the system of indentured labour as in the plantation; 13 Abolition of fines imposed by the employers, be they private individuals or the government; 14 Abolition of the system of Provident Fund controlled by the employers.

CENTRAL LEADERSHIP

III. The entire Trade Union movement of the country shall carry on, under a Central leadership, an energetic, ceaseless and well-co-ordinated agitation for enforcing these minimum demands. The method of self-appointed delegations negotiating with the employers or State authorities shall be rejected as ineffective and harmful. The agitation shall take the form of mass meetings, demonstrations and strikes.

IV. Whenever the workers in one particular trade or industry are engaged in a dispute with the employers, the entire Trade Union movement shall support them actively. The support shall be extended through the declaration of class solidarity, financial aid and sympatny strike.

V. In case of each and every conflict with the employers, no step shall be taken, no agreement shall be made, by the leaders of the Union except with the approval of the workers, expressed in general meetings or in delegates' Conference convened for the purpose.

VI. Every Union shall hold regular annual conferences for reviewing past activities and re electing its executive. In case of the office-bearers of any Union failing to comply with this the membership shall take the initiative for getting the Conference together, and call upon the office-bearers to render account. On such occasions the national leadership of the entire Trade Union movement shall intervene in favour of the rank and file, and help them to dislodge the refractory office-bearers.

VII. The National Congress of the Trade Union movement shall be held annually; the delegate to the Congress shall be elected by the entire membership of the respective affiliated Unions in local conferences conveyed for the purpose.

VIII. The National Executive of the Trade Union movement shall not make any agreement or enter into negotiation for the purpose of making one, with the employer or the government except with the knowledge and approval of the Trade Union of the workers in the particular trade or industry concerned. The terms of any contemplated agreement shall first be submitted to a delegates, conference of the Union for consideration and approval.

IX. The Indian Trade Union movement shall not affiliate itself with the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam International) because it supports or connives at the system of Colonial exploitation.

X. The Indian Trade Union movement shall not send delegates to the so-called International Labour Conference held under the auspices of the League of Nations, as the Indian workers can expect no good out of those conferences held expressly with the purpose of reconciling the interests of capital and labour.

XI. No representative of the Trade Union Movement shall accept nominated seats in the Central or Provincial Legislature, nor serve on any official Committee.

SUPPORT AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT

XII. Indian Trade Union shall support and actively participate in the struggle for National Freedom from the point of view of the working class. They do not believe that any compromise between the foreign and Indian bourgeosie (responsible government or Dominion Status) will ever change the condition of the workers substantially. The basic political demand of the Indian working class is the termination of Imperialist domination, overthrow of capitalism, and socialisation of the means of production.

XIII. Immediately, in addition to the demands formulated in Clause II, the Indian Trade Unions shall fight for:—

(i) Freedom of Press,
(ii) Freedom of Speech,
(iii) Freedom of Assembly, and
(iv) Freedom of Organisation.

## 'NAVJIVAN' COPIES SEIZED

—:o:—

### Nadiad Mamlatdar Busy

(From Our Correspondent.)
NADIAD, January 25.

The Mamlatdar of Nadiad has been busy for the last few days going from one village to another in search of revenue. On the 21st instant, he went to Mitral and called for Karsandas Narottam. But in his absence, his brave daughter said; "We are not going to pay a single pie" "The Mamlatdar then called Baberbhai Patel who replied, "I have made up my mind not to pay."

On the 23rd instant, the Mamlatdar went to Davda and began to advice the Barias and the "Hijaratis" to pay up revenue dues.

On the 21st inst. the police raided the Public Literary at Porda in Borsad Taluka and attached a few copies of "Navjivan" and a copy of "Virni Hakal."

Two volunteers were arrested from Anand while picketing foreign cloth shops there.

HAJ COMMITTEE BOMBAY.

The Governor in Council has appointed the following gentlemen to be members of the Haj Committee, Bombay, for a term of two years commencing from 1st January 1931:—

((1) Mr. Hooseinally M. Rahimtoola, (2) Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee, (3) Mr. Abdul-Kader Khatkhatay, (4) Mr. Abdulkader N. Valiulla, (5) Mr. Haji Mohamedali Zainal Alireza, (6) Mr. Abdul Rehman Taher, (7) Mr. Mohamed Moosa Kiledar, (8) Mr. Syed Munawar, (9) Khan Bahadur Haji Bachoo Ali, (10) Mr. Ismail Haji Kassam Rokadia, (11) Mr. Abdur-Rahim Dimtimkar, (12) Mr. Hasanally P. Ebrahim.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay is appointed to be ex-Officio President, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Port, to be ex-Officio Member and Secretary, and the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay to be ex-Officio Member of the Committee.

## PICKETING IN MADRAS

—:o:—

### Protest Against Police Action

### S. I. CHAMBER'S LETTER TO GOVERNOR.

(From A Correspondent).
MADRAS, Jan. 24.

Mr. M. Jamal Mahomed, President of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, has addressed a letter to the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor, protesting against the methods of the police in regard to the picketing of foreign cloth shops in the city.

The letter runs as follows:—

I am directed to request you to draw the attention of his Excellency to the following resolution passed unanimously by my committee at their meeting held yesterday:—

"This committee desires to express its sense of strong resentment on the use of violence by the police on Congressmen and peaceful picketers of foreign cloth shops and on the unrestrained belabouring of other peaceful citizens by a free use of lathis, and requests the Government to put a stop forthwith to these brutal methods of the police."

"In communicating the above resolution, I am directed to give a brief idea of the repercussion caused in the Indian minds of the public by the merciless belabouring of innocent citizens in the public streets. The volunteers have come out of picket shops from a keen sense of duty to their country and their methods of picketing are anything but violent. They discuss with the shopkeepers and the customers the true interests of their country, and endeavour to persuade them by gentle words and personal suffering to patronise indigenous goods. They have set out with full knowledge of being arrested, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment. They are not the people to resist in any manner the action of the police to arrest them or remove them where the police like. There is absolutely no reason whatever for the use of any force or violence on them and therefore, the public ought naturally to be shuddered by the merciless beating of these innocent men that is taking place day in and day out in the streets of Madras. Neither is it any more fair for the police to commit similar acts of violence and brutality on innocent citizens who are mere spectators at the scene. The Government cannot be unaware of these daily happenings and his Excellency, if he be unaware can easily verify these statements by various means.

The mercantile public are not only moved by these unfortunate incidents in any spirit of humanitarianism, but are materially affected in their business by these disturbances and by their reports causing alarm up-country. If the picketers are left to themselves there might be no crowd around them and the shopkeepers and customers might carry on their transactions as usual. But the interference of the police and that in such brutal and inhuman manner, creates a violent disturbance at the scene and embitters the public mind against the Government and their methods of administration.

In the circumstances my committee are very anxious that Government should give immediate attention to stopping these unlawful methods of the police and avoid further estrangement of the people and the Government at the present stage of constitutional parley and settlement."

## WAITERS TAKE WINE WITH A PRINCE.

—:o:—

### Maharaja Of Alwar's Democratic Spirit.

The Prime Minister is to be the pricipal guest at a banquet which the Maharajah of Alwar is giving on Wednesday to mark the 28th anniversary of his accession.

The Maharajah, who is one of the representatives of the Indian Princes at the Round Table Conference, showed a true spirit of democracy on Friday, the actual anniversary, when he entertained his staff and servants, 40 in all, at an Indian restaurant in the West-end.

Refusing to take a seat at the head of the table, he insisted on sitting between his tailor and his office waiter, and during the gathering invited the waiters to take refreshments.

The diamond of fabulous price which adorns the Maharaja's head-dress was not conspicuous amongst his guests, who all wore native silken dresses and turbans, and so gave to the assembly an exotic rainbow effect, rarely seen at a gathering of men in London.—*Daily Telegraph.*


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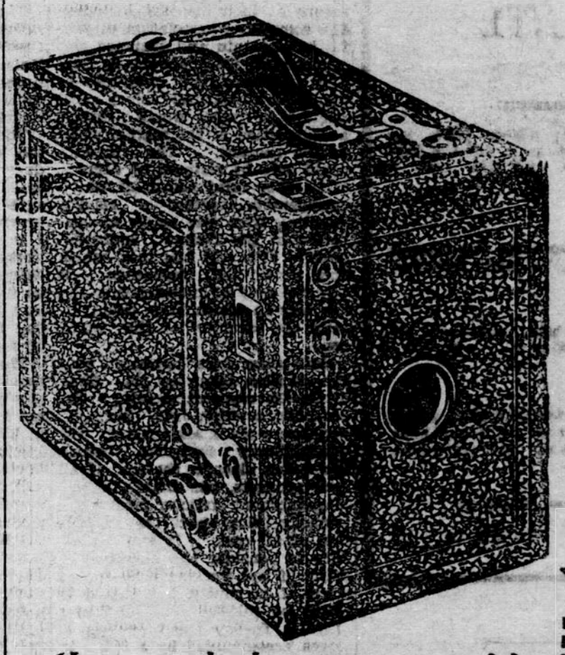

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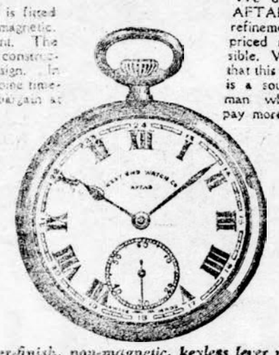

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## LABOUR CONDITIONS IN ITALY.

### Powers Of Factory Inspection Services

The Italian Ministry of Corporations recently decided that in the event of a breach of the provisions of a wage agreement the factory inspection service, after informing the associations concerned and waiting for a prescribed period, must notify the judicial authorities of the infringement.

The decision, it is observed, contradicts the view that in the event of a breach of the provisions of a wage agreement only the associations of employers and workers concerned may apply to the courts. Such a view is admissible in civil law, where the right to bring an action belongs only to the persons or associations whose rights have been infringed through failure to observe the terms of an agreement, but it is not applicable in criminal law, and breaches of the provisions of a wage agreement constitute offences and call for action by the authorities. Since the right to institute criminal proceedings extends to all persons, it cannot be withheld from the inspection service. On the other hand, the associations concerned have clearly the right to be civil parties to a suit and to lodge appeals.

The decision is based on section 26 of the Royal Decree of 26 February 1928 relating to the hearing of individual industrial disputes. The section provides that employers and workers who have fraudulently infringed a wage agreement or provisions laid down by the corporative organisations render themselves liable to a fine of 100 to 5,000 lire.

WAGE REDUCTIONS.

The President of the Fascist General Confederation of Italian Industry recently made a statement to the "Popolo d'Italia" on the subject of the reduction of wages of industrial workers in Italy.

Industrial employers, he said, must respond to the sacrifices demanded of their subordinates by making full use of all the means at their disposal, including the complete renunciation of profit, to maintain and increase employment. They should be realists. Consumption could not be increased immediately, since a reduction of wages would involve a contraction of the market within the country. The balance could only be restored by degrees. What they must count on was considerable increase in exports resulting from the active co-operation of the Italian industrial class. This was the task which they should set themselves; it was the duty of industrialists and the way in which they could reward the sacrifices of the workers.

Both sides were convinced that the decision taken by the Head of the Government to bring the economic position into harmony with the world market after the extraordinary reduction which had taken place in the cost of all food products, raw materials and manufactured, articles must necessarily bring about the reduction of all costs. It was their duty to consider the standard living of the working class in a spirit of humanity, but this duty might be fulfilled in different ways. To-day the reduction of wages accompanied by a fall in the cost of living was the only possible way. They estimated that the purchasing power of a worker's wages on the new basis would be greater than in the past. There was thus no question of a morbid craving for wage reduction: it was rather a case of bowing to necessity. This should not lead people to suppose that the discussion had been an easy one. Two whole days had been spent in discussions in which Mr. Klinger and his colleagues stubbornly defended the position of the members of their organisations. At the moment, however, the creek of the situ- of wages bbkkqj fgzc wfbc ation was no longer the question of wages but the question of employment.

VIEWS OF THE TRADE UNIONS.

The Special Commissioner of the Confederation of Fascist Industrial Trade Unions, Mr. Klinger, stated to the same newspaper that the instructions of the Head of the Government did not permit the evasion by any class of its duty to do its share in bringing about the reduction of costs of production and consequently of the cost of living. The Confederation, in agreeing to the duction of wages, has been neither willing nor able to forget the conditions of those classes of workers who were especially affected by the reduction employment and those who were receiving wages on the minimum level of bare subsistence. The sacrifice made by the workers was certainly considerable; it would, however, be endured with a tranquil understanding of the necessities of the moment and with the conviction that it would help to bring about a more speedy economic revival of the country.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES IN COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

On 3 December 1930, the "Lavoro Fascista" announced that the National Fascist Confederation of Commerce, the Fascist General Confederation of Industry and the National Confederation of Fascist Trade Unions of Commercial Employees had drawn up an agreement determining the reduction to be made, as from 1 December 1930, in the pay of salaried employees in commercial undertakings and those employees in industrial undertakings who belong to the unions of commercial employees.

The total salaries of all classes of employees except managers, for whom the Confederation of Commerce proposed to take special measures, were reduced at the following rate: in salaries below 350 lire a month, no reduction; in salaries between 350 and 500 lire, 5 per cent.; in salaries between 500 and 800 lire, 8 per cent., in salaries above 800 lire, 10 per cent. In salaries consisting of a basic wage and a commission on sales the reduction in the total earnings may not exceed the rates determined above, in view of the fact that commissions on sales have already been reduced through the contraction of sales. Any reduction of wages which may have been carried out in the last six months will be included in estimating the percentages of reduction. Negotiations for the conclusion of collective agreements will continue regularly irrespective of the present agreement.

This agreement, together with the agreement concluded between representatives of industrial employers and workers relative to wage reductions in industry, which was given in our last issue, has been approved by the Head of the Government.

AGRICULTURE.

The National Fascist Confederation of Agriculturists and the Confederation of Fascist Trade Unions of Agricultural Workers have also decided to make reductions in the pay of workers and salaried employees.

These reductions, in view of the low price of agricultural produce, will vary from 10 per cent. to 25 per cent. according to the agreements made in the different provinces, to come into force from 1 December 1930. For temporary workers in the provinces of Pavia, Novara and Vercelli, wages will be fixed as an exceptional measure at a minimum of 8 lire a day for each winter working day of seven hours.

The conclusion of contracts for regular wage earners in these provinces is postponed to a date not later than May 1931. Wages in kind as determined by contracts of employment will remain unchanged, and agriculturists will make payments in cash in accordance with agreements concluded locally between the organisations concerned.

For salaried employees engaged in technical and administrative work in agricultural undertakings a reduction in salaries takes place from 1 December 1930, at the rate of 8 per cent. for salaries between 300 and 1,000 lire a month, and 12 per cent. for higher salaries.

With reference to this agreement, Mr. Razza, President of the Confederation of Fascist Trade Unions of Agricultural Workers, gave an interview to the "Popolo d'Italia" in which he drew attention to the reductions made in the wages of agricultural workers, and laid special emphasis on a point which he declared deserved the fullest consideration. This was that the contribution made by the landworkers to the settlement of the present difficulties must not be considered as an end in itself. It must not be supposed that the new wages represented a fixed and unalterable standard of payment. The agricultural workers had made spontaneous sacrifices to help their employers to restore the prosperity of their undertakings. The employers, in turn, must strengthen the feeling of co-operation by the strict observance of contracts of employment, especially in regard to welfare and the engagement of workers. The agricultural workers would thus feel secure in their rights and would not regard the employers as enemies, but as sincere collaborators in the interests of all classes.

REDUCTION OF TRADE UNION CONTRIBUTIONS.

The reduction of wages has been accompanied by a reduction of trade union contributions.

The National Confederations of Fascist Trade Unions of Industrial Workers, Agricultural Workers and Land Transport Workers have decided, with the approval of the Ministry of Corporations, to reduce trade union contributions for 1931 from 10 to 7 lire for men and from 6 to 4 lire for women, including the price of the trade union card, which costs one lire. A similar decision was taken by the National Confederation of Fascist Trade Unions of Commercial Employees, which has reduced the trade union contribution for 1931 to 6 lire for administrative employees and 4 lire for clerks.—"Industrial and Labour Information."


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## A BID FOR THE THRONE OF FRANCE!

### Republican Form Of Government Involves Fatal Conflicts.

The heir of the Kings of France has made a bid to get back his crown.

The Duc de Guise, Pretender to the throne, in an open letter signed simply "Jean," just as certain of his predecessors used to sign "Louis", points out that all France's troubles, which he outlines in detail, are due to the fact that she is a republic, writes "Chicago Tribune."

"Tell the French," proclaims the Pretender, "that the depositary of the royal principle which has made France" (meaning himself) "is still there, that he is knocking at the door of his fatherland and that he is ready to consecrate himself to all the glorious and difficult enterprises required for the public welfare, the common weal, order and peace which are the incomparable honour and which make the solid grandeur of our ten-century-old monarchy."

These grand phrases were addressed to Charles Benoist diplomat and member of the Institute of France, in reply to a letter of congratulation on the betrothal of the Comte de Paris, 22-year-old son of the Pretender, to the Princesse Isabelle of Braganza. Like the Pretender, the Princesse is a member of the Bourbon-Orleans family and a descendant of Louis Philippe, the "bourgeois king." The engagement is hailed by Orleanists as consolidating the hopes of the family

The Duc de Guise has been the uncontested heir to the French legitimist monarchy since the death of Philippe, Due d'Orleans, March 28, 1926. He is the titular leader of the only group which may rightly be called "royalist" in this country. There is another group called "monarchist" as opposed to strictly "royalist": the Bonapartists; but they are not now active in propaganda. The royalist cause owes much of its vigor to the ably conducted organization called the *Action Francaise* and its newspaper of the same name, edited by Leon Daudet and Charles Maurras.

In arranging the marriage of his son, who is known as Prince Henri as well as the Comte de Paris, the Duc de Guise says he is not only preparing for the future of the Royal House.

"I am also working to prepare for the return of our Fatherland to that stable order which constitutes..... the major benefit of royalty," he writes.

"If France could get back her political stability, what would she lack? ..... Really, 12 years ago, all possibilities were open to her, not for a vain and ambitious domination but for a sure and flourishing peace, for universal progress.

"I shall not be cruel enough to ask what has happened to such legitimate hopes. The facts speak for themselves, accusing the lack of foresight due to habits of instability. Crushing fiscal charges, the development of a ruinous bureaucracy, economic and monetary crises, shaken alliances, recurrent incitement to class conflict, bitter fights among torn political parties, treats of revolution and even the precursors of war—how can all patriotic Frenchmen fail to be alarmed?"

The Republican form of government, says the Duc, is "dedicated to fatal conflicts. On the contrary, hereditary monarchy assures the regular and quiet transmission of the chief power, which is thus kept away from perpetual competition. It introduces into political life a principle of peace, force and reason, interested in the public welfare. It alone has the means to give back security, order and prosperity to the country."

The letter is dated "In exile."

## JAILED FOR REMOVING CORN FROM FIELDS

### Prohibitory Order On Dr. Manaklal

HALOL, Jan. 21.

Many of the villagers in Halol Taluka are being emptied and villagers are leaving their homes for the adjoining Baroda territories where they have erected temporary huts of bamboos.

Dr. Manecklal and Mr. Chunilal C. Parikh were asked to present themselves on 17th at Champaner before Sub-Divisional Magistrate Lad. Dr. Manecklal and Mr. Chunibhai refused to take part in the proceedings. So Mr. Lad served them with a final order prohibiting them to enter Halol and Halol Mahal for two months.

THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN

A meeting was called of all the villagers who have left for Baroda territory at Tavra of (Baroda State), where Khatedars belonging to 14 different villages assembled together to hear Dr. Manecklal. Dr. Manecklal spoke to them of the present campaign.

JAILED FOR REMOVING CORN

Four Khatedars namely 1 Batha Natha, 2 Bhathi Natha, 3 Moka Uka, 4 Moti Dabhai of Rameshwaram were served with an order requiring them to present themselves before Lad under Sec. 188 I. P. C. on the charge that they have been found removing crop from their own fields. The first Sjt. Batha Natha presented himself to-day and was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment and Rs. 10 fine, or in default one week's further imprisonment.

(ii) Similarly Sjt. Chimanlal, a merchant of Dikva, was served with an order under 188 I. P. C. for removing goods from his own shop and was threatened that in case he failed to pay up the revenue dues he would be sent to jail.

Section 188 I. P. C. is applied indiscriminately so that a villager is not allowed to remove even a pound of corn from his field for his daily wants.

CENSUS BOYCOTT

Practically in all villages the work of census boycott has begun and villagers are rubbing off the numbers from their houses on their own intiative. Those merchants, who have undertaken the census work are boycotted severelly. In Consesuently many of the merchants have sent back their census papers.

A movement is on foot is boycott all Khatedars who have paid up the revenue dues.


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# N. Y. K.

## LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| Steamers | Tons | Arrive | Leave |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Suez Maru | 4646 | 19 Jan | 30 Jan |
| Yushimi Maru .. | 11000 | .... | @10Feb |
| xTango Maru .. | 6893 | 30 Jan. | 13 Feb. |
| Tottori Maru .. | 6973 | 15 Feb. | 28 Feb. |
| Hakozaki Maru .. | 10500 | .... | @21Feb |
| Yamagata Maru .. | 3807 | 19 Feb | 2 Mar. |
| Terukuni Maru | 12000 | .... | @8 Mar. |
| xIyo Maru | 5962 | 27 Feb. | 13 Mar. |

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

| Steamers | Tons | Leave Colombo | Arrive Marseilles |
|---|---|---|---|
| Katori Maru .. | 16000 | 5 Feb. | 22 Feb |
| Kashima Maru .. | 10000 | 19 Feb. | 8 Mar. |
| Yasukuni Maru .. | 12000 | 3 Mar. | 20 Mar. |

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

| Steamers | Tons | From Hongkong | From Kobe |
|---|---|---|---|
| Taiyo Maru .. | 22000 | 12 Feb. | 26 Feb |
| Chichibu Maru .. | 22000 | 4 Mar. | 10 Mar. |
| Tatsuta Maru .. | 22000 | 18 Mar. | 24 Mar |

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## O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

| Steamer | Arrival | Departure |
|---|---|---|
| Hague Maru | 17th Jan. | 27th Jan |
| Havre Maru | 22nd ,, | 1st Feb. |
| V. Fukko Maru .. | 1st Feb. | 8th ,, |
| Borneo Maru | 8th ,, | 20th ,, |
| h inyo Maru | 15th ,, | 24th ,, |
| Meiko Maru | 15th ,, | 26th ,, |
| Shunko Maru | 24th ,, | 7th Mar. |

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Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

# SHIPPING NEWS

## Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
January 28.
S S Gogra, Clark, Calcutta.
Acasta, Thorar, Miri.

DEPARTURES.
January 29.
Jalaveera, Beatson, Rangoon.

LOADING.
January 28.
Steamer Jalapalaka for Rangoon.
Steamer Baroda for Busrah.
Steamer Narkunda for Sydney.
Steamer Maloja for London.

S S Gogra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Gogra, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Acasta:—The B. S. O. S. and D Coy's steamer Acasta, arrived in harbour yesterday from Miri,, with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S S Jalaveera:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalaveera, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

### ALEXANDRA DOCK.

WEDNESDAY, January 28.
2 Mantua, London, 7-2, M M and Co.
3 Rheinfels Karachi, 31-1, L Edwards.
4 Hague Maru, Kobe, 29-1, O S Kaisha.
5 Warfield. Karachi, 30-1, M M & Co.
7 Nemanja, Leith, 29-1, L Edwards Ltd.
9 Strud Sholm, NF, 23-1, National S S Co.
11 Capo-di-Monte, Genoa, 3-2, L T & M J.
12 Britannia, Liverpool, 9-2, Graham T Co.
13 Hesione, Dunkirk, NF, Granams T Co.
14 Karoa, Durban, 28-1, M M and Co.
15 Registan,, Hull, 3-2, M M and Co.
16 Mundra. Hull, 1-2, M M & Co
17 Heiyei Maru No. 7 Yawata, 30-1, M B Kaisha.

### VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Gambhira, Calcutta, 29-1 M M and Co.
2 Jalaveera, Rangoon 29-1, Scindia S N Co.
3 Bankura, P. Gulf, 28-1, M M & Co.
4 Varsova, Busrah, 30-1, M M & Co.
5 Suez Maru, Japan, 31-1, N Y Kaisha.
7 Nizam, NF, NF, T Morrison & Co
8 Tugela, Calcutta, 30-1, L Edwards Ltd.
9 Mirzapore, Japan, 14-2, M M & Co.
10/11 Da'blair, NF, 31-1 L Edwards Ltd.
12-13 Bahadur, Rangoon, 1-2, T Morrison & Co.

### PRINCE'S DOCK.

H Janaki, M'Coast, 28-1, Malabar, S S Co.
Q Alavi N F N F T Morrison and Co.

### STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON
Narkunda, 30-1-31, P & O S N Co.
Viceroy of India, 6-2-31 P and O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 13-2-31 P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 20-2-31 P and O S N Co.
Mooltan 27-2-31 P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.
Kenya, 10-2-31 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of Poona, 1-2-31 K N Co.
Custalia 7-2-31 G T Co.
Tuscania, 2-5-31, G T Co.
Clan Macbryne, 4-2-31 J F Co.
City of Salford, 10-2-31, K N Co.

FROM OSLO.
Formosa 10-2-31 L Edward Ltd.
Delhi, 14-2-31, L Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.
Wildenfels, 30-1-31, L Edward Ltd.
Lindenfels, 30-1-31, L Edward Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK.
City of Salisbury, 31-1-31 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Oran 27-2-31. F F Campbell & Co.
City of Durby, 8-2-31, F F Campbell Co.
City of Canton, 22-2-31 F F Compbell Co.
Wilscox, 3-2-31, L Edward Ltd.
Franconia, 9-2-31, Louris's.
Resolute, 10-2-31 Lourists.

FROM GENOA.
Aquileia, 10-2-31 M Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE.
Gange, 10-2-31, L T Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Fukko Maru 1-2-31 O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 22-2-31 O S Kaisha.
Canopria, 10-2-31, P & O S N Co.
Kidd route 21-2 31, P O S N Co.
Tottori Maru, 15-2-31, N Y Kaisha.
Yamagata Maru, 19-2-31, N Y Kaisha.
Sinyo Maru, 15-2-31, O S Kaisha.
Meiko Maru, 18-2-31 O S Kaisha
Shunko Maru, 24-2-31 O S Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA.
Maloja 30-1-31 P and O S N Co
Naldera, 27-2-31, P & O S N Co

FROM DURBAN.
Karagola 31-1-31 M M & Co.
Khandalla 14-2-31 M M and Co.
Karapara 28-2-31 M M and Co

### SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

FOR LONDON.
Mantua, 7-2-31, P and O S N Co
FOR HULL.
Rezistan, N F M M & Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Mundra, NF, M M & Co.
Warfield, 30-1-31, M M & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Birtannia, 8-2-31, G T Co.
Hesione, NF, G T Co.
FOR GENOA.
Capo-di-Monte, 2-2-31, M Italiana.
FOR PERSIAN GULF
Varsova, 30-1-31, M M & Co.
Baroda, N F M M Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Nemanja, NF, L Edward Ltd.
Ockenfels, NF, L Edward.
Rheinfels, 31-1-31, L Edward.
Tugela, 29-1-31, L Edward.
FOR KOBE.
Havre Maru N F O S Kaisha
Suez Maru 28-1-31 N Y Kaisha
Mirzapore, 14-12-31, P O S N Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nurmahal. NF. T M Co.
Jalapalaka, N F S S N Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Bahadur, N F T M & Co.
Pasha, NF, T M & Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Rahmani, NF, T M & Co.
Rezwani, NF, T M & Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur, NF, FF Campbell & Co
FOR TRIESTE.
Fusijama, NF, L T Co.

### STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON
Mantua N F P and O S N Co
FOR PLYMOUTH
Mundra, NF, M M and Co.
Warfield, NF, M M & Co.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Hague Maru, O S Kaisha.
Suez Maru N Y Kaisha
Mirzapore, P & O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Britannia, G T Co.
Hesione, G T Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Nemanja, L Edward Ltd.
Okenfels, L Edward Ltd..
Tugela, L Edward Ltd.
Rheinfels, L Edward Ltd.
FOR HULL.
Rezistan, M M & Co..
FOR GENOA.
Capo-di-Monti, M Italiana.
FOR BUSREH.
Varsova M M and Co.
Baroda, M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Bahadur T M & Co.
Pasha, T M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nurmahal, T M and Co.
Jalapalaka, S S N Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Rahmani T M & Co.
Rizwani T M & Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur, F F Campbell & Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Fusijama, L T Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE.
Capo-di-Monte, 27-1-31.
Mantua, 27-1-31.
Jalaveera, 27-1-31.
Sarasvati, 27-1-31.
Varsova, 27-1-31.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Jan. 28.

S S Mantua for London:—8 bales animal skin, Mirzaoff. 496 cwts. coffee, Thos. Cooks & Sons; 300cwts. groundnut kernals, S M Rajgor & Co.;

For Marseilles:—1,000 cwts. castorseed, Ralli Bors.

S S Maloja for Marseilles:—2,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Ockenfels for Antwerp:—9 bales wool raw, W T Suren; 310 bales hemp, M Nissim; 1,000 cwts. groundnuts, K M Nathoo.

For Bremen:—63 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For New York:—100 cwts. grum karaya, J Meyer & Co.

For Rotterdam:—1,001 cwts. myrabollam, P. Mathradas & Co.

For Howra:—500 cwts. myrabollams, C Jivanlal & Co.

For Havana:—499 cwts. myrabollams, C Jivanlal & Co.

For Copenhagen:—55 bales cotton fly. J Meyer & Co.

For Oporto:—50 bales hemp, M. Nissim.

For Reval:—20 bales hemp. J Meyer & Co.

For Hamburg:—17 bales cow hides, Scchneider Co.: 55 bales cotton raw, J Finlay & Co.; 86 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 29 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd.; 30 bales wool raw, I. Ismail; 1,000 ton manganese ore, Cox & Kings Ltd.; 3,201 cwts. myrabollams, P Mathradas & Co.; 10 bags cardamoms, R S Tata & Co.; 21 cwts. grum karaya; N Moolji & Co.; 19 cwts. grum karaya, J Meyer & Co.; 270 cwts. grum olibonum, A A H Manji; 4,000 cwts. groundnuts, C Dharamsey; 2,000 cwts. groundnut seeds, Birla Bros.; 3,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Birla Bros.

For Ghent:—375 bales cotton raw, Itallndia Cotton Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, B Mavji & Co.; 50 bales cotton fly, Bombay Shipping Agency.

For Antwerp:—110 bales cotton raw, Itallndia Cotton Co.; 160 bales cotton fly, Bombay Shipping Agency; 210 cwts. gum karaya Morarji & Co.

For Stockholm:—20 cases cardamoms, R S Tata & Co.

For Rotterdam:—110 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.; 10,000 cwts. groundnuts, K Devchand & Co.; 3,000 cwts. groundnuts oil cakes, H Ramji & Co.; 6,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, K M Nathoo.

S S Britannia for Liverpool:—300 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.; 165 cases bobbins, N Wadia & Sons; 500 cwts. groundnuts, M Bhuta & Co.; 100 cwts. myrabollams, C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Registan or Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton raw. G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hull:—5,204 cwts. myrabollams, P Mathradas & Co.; 1,500 cwts. myrabollams, C Jivanlal & Co.; 6,300 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, J Travers & Sons.

S S Capo-di-Monti for Genoa:—155 bales cotton raw, Patil Cotton Co.; 220 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 500 cwts. groundnut seeds, Birla Bros.; 500 tons iron scrap, G Gabrail.

For Marseilles:—1,000 cwts. castorseeds, M Bhuta & Co.

S S Maur for Philadelphia:—160 bales goat skin, Briskey Co.

S S Narkunda for Brisbane:—201 cwts. myrabollams, P Mathradas & Co.

For Sydney:—302 cwts. myrabollams. P Mathradas & Co.

S S Fusijama for Trieste:—340 bales cotton raw, E Spinner & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, T Products Ltd.; 525 bales cotton raw, Patil Cotton Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 660 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 119 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Izmir:—50 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Venice:—55 bales cotton raw, Patil Cotton Co.; 165 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

S S Suez Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.; 400 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.; 600 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

S S Hague Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, S K Kaisha Ltd.; 600 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 700 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—250 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 600 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Nagoya:—300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—50 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 100 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Yokohama:—150 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Jan. 28.

S S Jalaveera, Agents, S S N Co., from Moulmein:—41,862 bags rice; 407 pces. teak pasts; 1,143 pces. teak planks; 845 pces. teak scantlings.

From Rangoon:—10,354 bags rice; 100 bags beans; 100 bags moong.

For Cochin:—100 chest tea.

From Cannanore:—35 bags copra.

S S Bankura, Agents, M M & Co., from Busrah:—3,597 bags wheat; 220 bags wash; 5,244 bags dates; 93 bags almonds.

From Mohammerah:—53 bags gum; 41 bags raisin; 350 bags dates; 39 bags aloe kernals.

From Bushire:—162 bags gum tragacanth; 51 bags P. seeds; 30 bags almonds; 95 bags almond kernals; 119 bags raisin; 60 bags cotton.

From Bunder Abbas:—200 bags raisin; 46 bags pistas; 37 jottas asafoetida.

From Muscat:—1,297 bags dates.

From Gundar:—190 bundles mats; 12 pkts. fish.

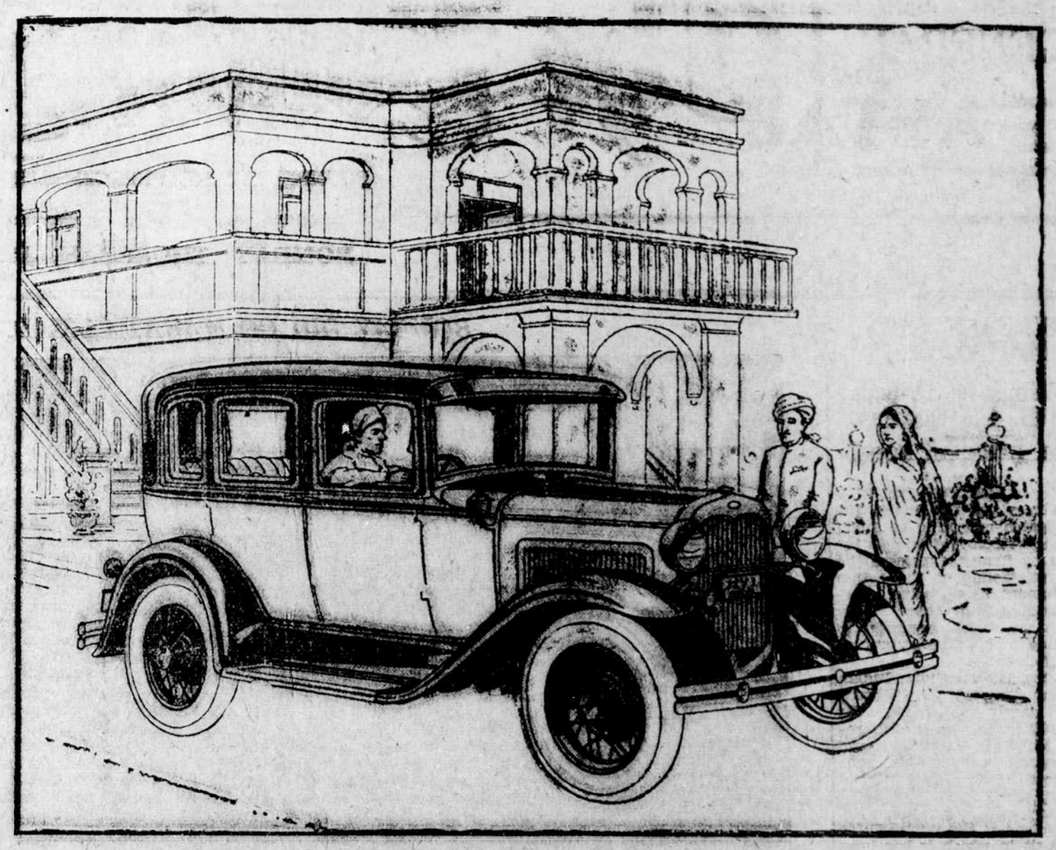
From Pasni:—10 pkts. fish.

From Verawal:—200 bales cotton.

S S Varsova, Agents, M M & Co. from Busrah:—1,238 bags dates; 72 bags barkuman.

From Mohammerah:—204 bundles dates.

From Karachi:—30 bales cotton



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At least Rs. 450 extra value is represented in the Ford car by the shatterproof windscreen, the Rustless Steel, the four hydraulic shockabsorbers and the five steel spoke wheels. The large number of roller bearings and the extensive use of steel forgings instead of castings are other features that reflect quality built into every part of the car. It is possible to give this extra value because of Ford economies, large production and a low profit-margin. The money saved in production is put back in the car.

Ford

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, MULTAN.

### DEFENSIVE ARRANGEMENTS IN N. W. F. P.

Take Definite Shape.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

A communique says:—The defensive arrangements which the Government of India have undertaken in Khajuri and Akakhel plains are now beginning to take definite shape. It will be recalled that the sanctioned programme contemplated construction of certain posts to be linked by metalled roads, the object being to deny these areas to hostile concentrations threatening Peshawar District and Cantonment. The first necessity in deciding the location of new posts was to obtain an assured water supply. Experimental borings have been conducted at selected sites during the interval since the troops first advanced from Peshawar in October last and water has now been found in considerable quantity at a point one mile south of Karawal Hill, in Khajuri Plain, and in the Siar Kuliah, three miles southwest of Jula Taleo, in Akhakhel Plain.

Posts are therefore now under construction at these sites with subsidiary towers at Samghakma and on Karawal Hill. A bridge has also been constructed over Bara River, at a point two miles South west of 11-M Gudr. A small post is under construction to protect this bridge. The operations have therefore reached a stage when a material reduction in the number of troops employed has become possible, and the Jhansi Brigade has returned to its normal stations leaving a force consisting only of two brigade groups, to cover the completion of the works. These forces are concentrated for the most part at Karawal and at Gathi Jani, 15 miles northwest of Jimal Ghabutra.—A. P.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The s.s. "Narkunda" with the English Mails of the 15th January will now arrive alongside at Ballard Pier at 6 a.m. on Friday the 30th instant and will sail for Australia at 11 a.m. the same day.

### SHRI SHANKARACHARYA VISITS POONA INSTITUTIONS

(From a Correspondent).
POONA, Jan. 28.

His Holiness Jagatguru Shri Shankaracharya (Dr. Kurtkuti) on his way to Belgaum came down to Poona and yesterday i.e. on Monday the 26th inst. in the evening visited the "Poona Dhangar Seva Sangha" and "Dhangar Bhagini Seva Mandal." He expressed his satisfaction at the working of the institutions. He went round and gave his blessings to the large number of ladies of Brahmin, Maratha, Kayastha and Dhangar communities. He gave a religious discourse on the subject "The True Spirit of Hinduism."

### EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO. LTD, BOMBAY, Jan. 28.

The Eastern Telegraph Company Limited, Bombay has sent the following for publication:

The Imperial and International Communications Limited.

Estimated Traffic receipts for December 1930 £436,407.

Estimated traffic receipts for December 1929 £517,823.

Aggregate Traffic receipts for twelve months January to December 1930 £5,365,561.

Aggregate Traffic receipts for twelve months January to December 1929 £6,146,452.

### CABLE ITEMS.

London.—Sir Akbar Hydari is progressing.—Reuter.

London.—In the Commons, asked if recruiting had increased as a result of the recent efforts to popularise the Army, especially on the county basis Mr. Shaw replied that from the beginning of the special recruiting campaign on January 1. until 24th January, over 5100 had been obtained, compared with 3,800 during previous corresponding period. —Reuter.

London.—In the House of Commons replying to question, Mr. Snowden adhered to his position in November, namely, that it was emphatically not the Government's policy to promote a public loan for Unemployment.—Reuter.

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# The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1931.

## RELEASE OF MAHATMA.

—:o:—

### Rejoicings Of Princes And B. I. Delegates.

### THEIR EARNEST HOPE.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The Princes and the British Indian delegates returning to India aboard the "Viceroy of India", interviewed by Reuter, expressed the deepest satisfaction at the action of Government in releasing Mahatma Gandhi and others. They have sent a wireless message to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State as follows:—

"Delegates, British India, Indian States, travelling by the "Viceroy of India" deeply appreciate the statesmanlike decision of the release of Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders. Very earnestly hope this will restore normal conditions, and that Nationalist leaders may now consider the scheme evolved at the Round Table in the spirit in which it has been conceived."

The signatories include Maharajas of Bikaner, Alwar, Dholpur, Sir T. B. Sapru, Mr. Jayakar and Sir M. Shafi.—Reuter.

## "TIMES" SNUBS CHURCHILL

### "Mahatma's Release, Signal Act Of Clemency."

LONDON, Jan. 27.

"If mere brilliant rhetoric could destroy the work of the Round Table Conference Mr. Churchill would be the man to do it", remarks "The Times", discussing the Indian debate in the House of Commons. It expresses satisfaction at Mr. MacDonald's declared intention to preserve the non-party method of dealing with India by consulting leaders of both the wings about the next steps. "The sooner this is done the better; for nothing could be worse from any viewpoint than to allow a long period of inaction to follow the Round Table Conference."

Referring to the release of Mahatma Gandhi, the paper says that it remains to be seen whether this signal act of clemency will produce a situation in which Indian leaders of all shades of thought will really get away from their anti-British obsession and devote themselves to working out their own ideas for future within the lines laid down by the Round Table Conference. "If these hopes are fulfilled there will be no case for cavilling here."

### "D. T." ON SIR JOHN'S SPEECH.

The "Daily Telegraph" remarks that Sir John Simon's speech during the Indian debate in the Commons recognised the growth of political consciousness in India to which the policy of all three British parties to-day is a response. It declares that it is lack of such recognition that stamps as unhelpful such views as Churchill's.

### HOUES OF "MORNING POST".

The "Morning Post" complains that Mr. Baldwin's speech "goes further than non-committal utterances of his colleagues at the Round Table Conference." It hopes that the Conservative Party has yet to be persuaded that there is wisdom or patriotism in relinquishing what Sir John Simon thinks to be vital and accepting "Safeguards" as a substitute for the Central Government responsible to the British Parliament.—Reuter.

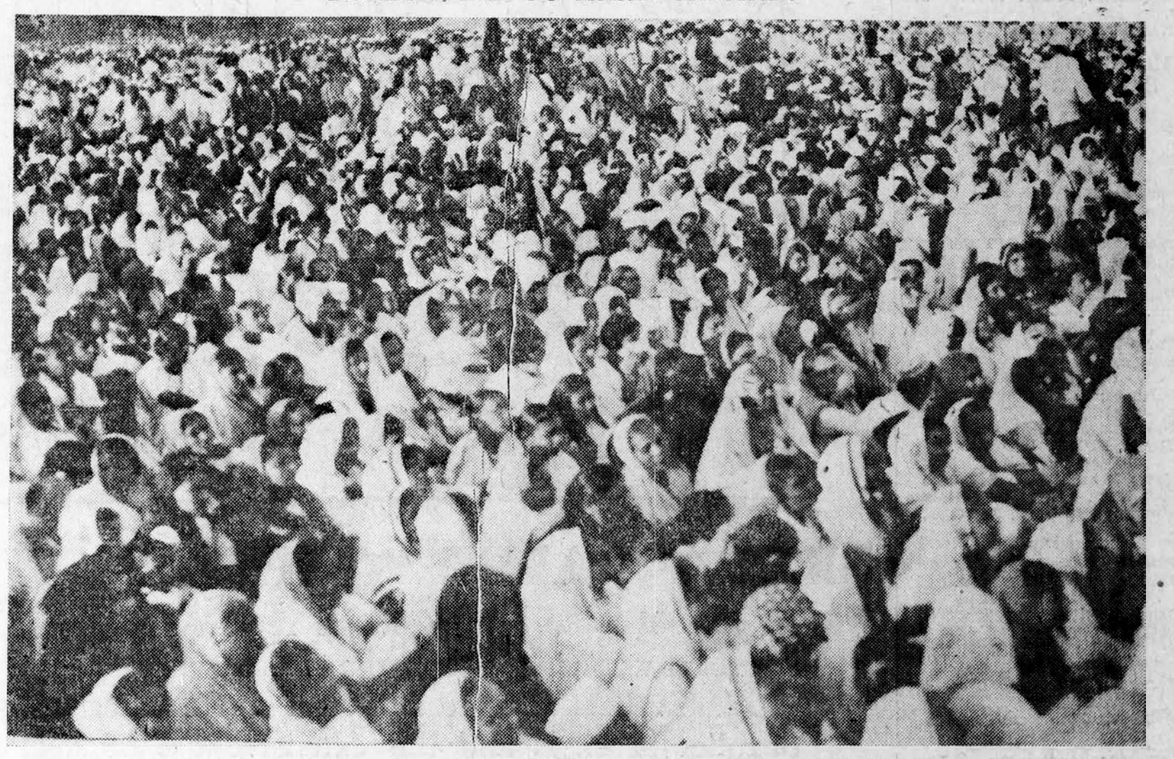
## "IMPLICIT FAITH IN CONGRESS LEADERS."

### Unprecedented Enthusiasm At Belgaum.

BELGAUM, Jan 27.

Scenes of unprecedented enthusiam were witnessed to-day in connection with the release of Mahatma Gandhi and other members of the Working Committee. The city was decorated and illuminated on a grand scale. A procession was taken out in the the presidency of Mr. D. V. Belvi, ex-M. L. A. On the motion of Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande the meeting passed a resolution expressing joy at the release of Mahatma Gandhi and others, declaring their implicit faith in them and their actions and their determination to follow their advice entirely.—A. P.

## BOMBAY DID GO MAHATMA-MAD.



It was an unprecedented scene that was witnessed at Azad Maidan on Tuesday evening. At the lowest computation, four lakhs attended the meeting not so much to hear Mahatma Gandhi as to see him. The photographer had a rough time of it at Azad Maidan. Our picture shows the women's portion of the crowd.

## SJT. C. RAJAGOPALACHARI REACHES MADRAS.

—:o:—

### 4 Pickets Arrested.

MADRAS, Jan. 27.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Mr. Pattabhi Seetharamaiyya, Members of the Congress Working Committee, who were released last night from Vellore Jail arrived at Madras this afternoon.

Police arrested four volunteers, who picketed foreign cloth shops in Godown Street to-day.—A. P.

## D. B. Rangachariar Leaves For Madras.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar, Nationalist Party leader in the Assembly, left to-night for Madras under medical advice.—A. P.

## Mr. And Mrs. Sen Gupta Leave For Allahabad And Calcutta.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

Mr. and Mrs. Sen Gupta who were released this afternoon from Delhi jail have left for Allahabad "en route" to Calcutta.—A. P.

## "A HISTORIC PRONOUNCEMENT."

—:o:—

### "Hindu" On Premier's Speech.

MADRAS, Jan. 27.

The "Hindu" regards the Premier's speech in the House of Commons as a historic pronouncement of the first magnitude and worthy of the highest traditions of English statesmanship.—A. P.

## DIVIDED VERDICT AGAIN.

—:o:—

### Retrial Directed.

RANGOON, Jan. 27.

Retrial of R. N. Roy and three Bengalis at the High Court Sessions on robbery, possession of fire arms and other charges, has again ended in divided verdict of five to four. Mr. Justice Dunkley presiding has directed another trial unless Crown in the meantime enters 'nolle prosequi'.—A. P.

—:o:—

Rangoon.—Accompanied by Lady Innes, the Governor of Burma opened on Monday evening the Annual Health Week Exhibition in the Jubilee Hall.—A. P.

Peshawar.—Under the provisions of the Unlawful Instigation Ordinance of 1930 the Peshawar District has been declared a notified area for the purposes of the said ordinance.—A. P.

## HIGH COMMISSIONERS FOR DOMINIONS AND INDIA

### Order Of Precedence. For Ceremonial Occassions.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The Dominions Office announces that His Majesty King has directed that the Dominions High Commissioners and also the High Commissioner for India on all ceremonial occasions (other than those when Ministers of the Crown from respective Dominions are present) shall rank immediately after the Secretaries of State. The announcement implements the decision regarding the precedence of the High Commissioners reached at the Imperial Conference. The position of the representative of Dominion in relation to the Minister of the Crown visiting the United Kingdom from that Dominion will remain unaltered and the Minister of the Crown from Dominion visiting the United Kingdom will normally be given precedence, immediately before the High Commissioner concerned.—Reuter.

## UNEMPLOYMENT IN U. S. A

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Washington.—According to the estimate prepared by Mr. Green, President of American Federation of Labour, there were 5,700,000 unemployed wage-earners in the United States early in January, excluding farm and office workers.—Reuter.

## HAVOC OF INFLUENZA IN ATHENS.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Athens.—Influenza epedimic has assumed such alarming proportions that Government have decided to close all schools until further notice and cinemas, theatres and music halls for ten days. Public meetings have been prohibited. Four Cabinet Members are ill. Prime Minister Venizelos is also a victim. His condition, however, is satisfactory.—Reuter

## 'ADVANCE' OFFICES SEARCHED.

### For Announcing 'Dictator's' Appointment

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

The offices of the "Advance", a nationalist daily founded by Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, were searched this aftrnoon in connection with an item of news announcing the appointment of Mr Rajendra Deb as the next President of the Council of Action. A manuscript and a copy of the issue of January 23 in which the news appeared were taken away.—A. P. J

## INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

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### A Committee Formed To Examine Accounting System.

NEW DELHI, January 27.

The following communique is issued:—

In pursuance of the recommendation made by the public Accounts Committee in their report on account for the year 1927|28 and the assurance given on behalf of the Government to the Legislative Assembly at their Session, held on the 7th July 1930, the Governor-General in Council will shortly constitute a committee to examine the system of Commercial accounting in the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department with a view to ascertaining how far it achieves its oojects of presenting a true picture of the actual working of the Department.

The composition of the Committee will be as follows:—Sir Cowasji Jehangir, M.L.A. (Chairman), Mr. G. Kaula, Officiating Controller of Civil Accounts, Mr. F. G. Pearson, Deputy Accountant General, General Post Office, London (Members) and Mr. S. P. Varma, Deputy Financial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs, Secretary. The Committee will assemble in New Delhi about the end of January 1931, and it is expected that they will finish their deliberations and submit their report by the end of March 1931.—A. P.

## SIR M. HAILEY TO BE OPERATED ON

LONDON, January 27.

Sir Malcolm Hailey has been in a nursing home in indifferent health for some days. He will be operated upon on 29th January. The exact date of his departure for India is not certain. He will be unable to attend to correspondence for some time.—Reuter.

### News In Brief

Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, M. L. C., has been appointed to be a member of the Divisional Board of Agriculture, Deccan, on behalf of the Agricultural Department, in place of Mr. Bhau Pavagorda Patil.

The Government of Iraq have withdrawn their regulation requiring all passengers embarking at Bombay for Basra to be inoculated against cholera and to be in possession of a certificate to that effect.

London.—Sir Akbar Hydari, informed the Comptroller of His Majesty the King's Household that the Nizam wished to place at the King's disposal £2,000 for the King's Hospital Fund.—Reuter.

## REBELS STILL ACTIVE IN THARRAWADY.

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### "Villagers Murdered And Houses Burnt."

RANGOON, January 27.

Reports of stray murders of villagers and burning of houses are being received almost daily from Tharrawaddy, where the situation is becoming normal. The civil and military columns are still working in the forests in combination with one another, and no very definite results can be expected until the completion of these operations. A small number of rebels is still unaccounted for. It is believed that these rebels are committing dacoity and arson. Four villagers carrying paddy in a cart for the purpose of selling it in the market at Minhla are reported to have been waylaid and murdered. The house of the headman who recently helped the police arresting an important rebel was burnt down yesterday, as well as the American Mission School building at Payabyo. No fresh reports have been received from other Districts, which it is believed, are quiet.—A. P.

## SIAM PRINCE ARRIVES IN CALCUTTA.

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CALCUTTA, January 27.

H. R. H. Prince Purachatra of Siam arrived in Calcutta to-day from Rangoon and is staying at Government House as the guest of his Excellency the Governor of Bengal and the Hon. Lady Jackson.—A. P.

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## AZAD MAIDAN CRUSH AND WOMAN'S DEATH.

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Mandvi Prajakeya Mandal writes:—

"Laxmibai Shamji (aged 60) who died in the Hospital after Tuesday's evening meeting at the Esplanade Maidan was suffering from heart disease, and she used to get frequent fits of unconsciousness due to the same disease. The fact has been misconstined in papers."

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## MR. BALIWALA AND KHADILKAR RELEASED

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(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 27.

Mr. R. D. Baliwala of Bandra and Sjt. Khadilkar of "Navakal" were released to-day from the Yeravda Jail. Both looked quite healthy and cheerful.

It will be interesting to note that they were released only to-day though the High Court of Bombay had ordered their release on the 19th inst.

## Satyagraha News From All Quarters

## LACK OF MEDICAL AID IN LOCK-UP

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### No Food Bath Or Change Of Clothes

### SJT. SUBHAS BOSE'S COMPLAINT

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

At the conclusion of his trial, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose who did not take part in the proceedings, brought to the notice of the Court the treatment he had received as an under-trial prisoner and said that since 4-30 yesterday afternoon, he was without food, bath and change of clothes. He had repeatedly asked for medical aid for bruises he had received and the only aid he had was tincture iodine. He deplored the lack of arrangements for medical aid in the Lal Bazzar lock-up and asked the Magistrate to pay a surprise visit to see things for himself.

The Public Prosecutor alleged that brickbats were thrown at the police before and after the arrest of Mr. Bose.—A. P.

## BAN ON WORKING COMMITTEE REMOVED.

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The ban on the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee, declared to be an unlawful Association by the various provincial Governments has been removed by the Punjab, Madras and U. P. Governments.

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## CONGRESS ACTIVITIES IN CALCUTTA.

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### Several Persons Convicted.

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CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

The Additional Presidency Magistrate of Bankshall Court fined four Bengali youths under a section of the Calcutta Police Act for riotous behaviour near Ochterlony monument yesterday. The accused admitted that they hoisted national flag, but there was no 'golmal'. They added that otherwise they refused to take part in the proceedings.

The Fourth Presidency Magistrate of Jorabagan fined Sjt. Bijoychondra Mondol Rs. 200 or in default four months' simple imprisonment for causing obstruction to a coolie carrying foreign cloth, while seven volunteers, including a Hindu woman, were fined Rs. 50 each for contravening police orders in connection with picketing.

The Third Presidency Magistrate sentenced three persons to a week's simple imprisonment for creating disturbance, at the time of picketing in Burrabazar, while other three were sentenced to a month's simple imprisonment under Press Act for keeping and distributing leaflets, relating to a recent hartal. The Magistrate also fined three others Rs. 50 or in default a month's simple imprisonment for contravening police order in connection with picketing.—A. P. Special.

## BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD HOISTS NATIONAL FLAG

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### 12,924 Convictions In Bihar Province

PATNA, Jan. 26.

In connection with the 'Independence day' celebrations here several arrests have been made. A national (Congress) flag was hoisted in the morning by Babu Rajendra Prasad, Acting President, of the All-India Congress when Sjt. Brajkishore Prasad and Mrs. C. C. Das were present. The latest report issued by the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee states that there has been 12,924 arrests and convictions in the province since the beginning of the Civil Disobedience movement.—A. P. Special.

## 4 ASSOCIATIONS DECLARED ILLEGAL IN CALCUTTA.

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CALCUTTA, January 27.

The Bengal Congress Council of Action, the Mari Satyagraha Samity, the Burra Bazar Congress Committee and the Bengal Council of Disobedience have been declared unlawful associations under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

## SIX WOUNDED IN PRECARIOUS CONDITION.

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### Section 144 Promulgated At Nilphamare.

RANGPUR, Jan. 27.

In view of the Saraswati Puja disturbances last Saturday, an order under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code has been promulgated at Nilphamari. It is reported that in addition to a Hindu processionist, Sub-Divisional Officer, H. L. Mukherjee was injured as the result of a shower of brickbats from the mosque and adjoining Moslem owned shops. Of the wounded men who are in hospital, the condition of six is precarious.—A. P.

## 5 HOUSES IN MIDNAPORE DT. DECLARED UNLAWFUL

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CALCUTTA, January 27.

Five houses in Midnapore District, including that of Sjt. Upendranath Maity, a local Congress leader, have been notified as places which are used for the purposes of unlawful associations.—A. P.

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## LAHORE PRISONERS IN TRICHY JAIL.

(From A Correspondent.)

TEPPAKULAM, Jan. 26.

Messrs. Jagdev Haris Chandar and Kundanlal, accused in the Lahore conspiracy case sentenced to transporation for life and 7 years R. I. respectively were brought to Trichy Central Jail on the 14th under strong police escort. They are reported to be in legfetters.

Mr. Nattu was released on 24th from Trichy after completing his term of sentence.

## RELEASED SATYAGRAHIS CONGRATULATED

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### Independence Day Celebrations At Yeotmal

(From A Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, Jan. 27.

On the 23rd instant the Yeotmal District War Council, in a general meeting under Lokanayak Aney, congratulated satyagrahi volunteers who were released after completing their term of imprisonment. On the 26th instant 'Independence Day' was observed in the morning. A mass 'zenda vandan was observed in the Shibir under dictator tor Mr. Jatkar. National flags were hoisted by citizens on their houses. News of Mahatmaji's release spread like wild fire in the town, the procession which was organized, was very large. Many men women and children participated in it with national flags in their hands a monstrous meeting of nearly 5,000 was held under the presidentship of dictator of the "War Council". Released satyagrahis were congratulated and garlanded by the dictator. Mr. Jatkar read out the Independence proclamation in English and Mr. Ranade in Marathi.

### GHATKOPAR OBSERVES 'INDEPENDENCE DAY'.

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(From Our Correspondent.)

GHATKOPAR, Jan. 26.

'Independence Day' was celebrated to-day by the residents of Ghatkopar. At 8-30 a.m. a flag salutation ceremony was performed by the people at the Azad Maidan, amidst great enthusiasm. A copy of the last year's Independence Bulletin, which was distributed to everyone present, was read out to the gathering by the local 'dictator'. Then in honour of Mahatma Gandhi's forthcoming release, a procession was taken out from the maidan, which swelled in number as it proceeded towards Gandhi Chowk, where it terminated. The processionists quietly dispersed at 9-15 a.m.

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Madras,—Eight volunteers picketed some foreign cloth shops in Godown Street on Tuesday the police did not interfere with them.—A. P.

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